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## Russian Gives Clear Warning Missile Negotiations May End

By William Drozdzak

Washington Post Service

**BONN —** As West Germany's official stance on the missile issue has been made clear, a senior Soviet official here with a clear warning that Moscow will break off arms control talks once Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are deployed in Western Europe.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, a close adviser to President Yuri V. Andropov and the Central Committee's head of foreign information, said at a news conference in Hamburg on Wednesday, "We do not want to take part in negotiations leading to a situation in which powerful new missiles and warheads will be stationed in Europe."

Asked if he meant that arms

talks would cease if the new U.S. missiles were deployed, Mr. Zamyatin replied: "You have understood me correctly."

Mr. Zamyatin is guiding a Soviet delegation of political, trade and military specialists through an intensive week of seminars and speaking engagements here just before the West German peace movement launches a series of rallies and blockades in a last-ditch bid to stop the stationing of the first nine Pershing-2 missiles by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in December.

Dozens of Soviet emissaries have been pouring into West Germany recently, brandishing threats of a new arms race if the missiles are installed or, alternatively, offers of peace and profitable trade deals if the weapons are sidetracked.

While the impact of the Soviet propaganda barrage is difficult to discern, the growing likelihood that a compromise will not emerge from the Geneva arms talks before the December deployment deadline has heightened public sentiment in favor of delaying the missiles to provide more time for negotiations.

The Reagan administration and Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government have rejected any postponement because they believe it would relax the pressure on the Russians to reach an agreement.

But polls show that more than two-thirds of West Germans want a six-month moratorium on the missiles, an idea that has been staunchly endorsed by many leading figures among the opposition Social Democrats.

■ **Geneva Talks Continue**

At the Geneva negotiations, the chief Soviet delegate said Wednesday that Moscow was continuing the negotiations, but he gave no indication how long the Soviet Union wanted the current round to go on, according to news agency reports.

Ambassador Yuri A. Kvisinsky, arriving for Wednesday's session after U.S. officials quoted Soviet diplomats Tuesday as saying the Soviet Union had threatened to break off the talks, was asked if the negotiations would continue or if the Soviet Union was asking for a recess.

"We are continuing," he said. U.S. officials have said Moscow has made several threats to break off the talks if NATO deploys the missiles.

The White House has urged Moscow to continue both the talks on medium-range missiles and parallel U.S.-Soviet negotiations on strategic weapons, but insists it will begin deploying the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles if no agreement is reached.

East European sources in Geneva have suggested Moscow might regard the actual arrival of the first of the new weapons, expected next month, as the cutoff date after which it will break off the talks, Reuters reported.

Mr. Kohl has again written to Mr. Andropov urging greater flexibility at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles (Page 2, Col. 6)



Kakuei Tanaka with his secretary, Shigezo Hayasaka, after his sentencing in Tokyo.

## Tanaka Is Convicted of Taking Bribe From Lockheed, Gets a 4-Year Term

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

**TOKYO —** Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka was found guilty Wednesday of accepting a bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and was sentenced to four years in prison.

Judge Mitsunori Okada also fined Mr. Tanaka 500 million yen (about \$2.2 million at the current exchange rate), the equivalent of what he said Mr. Tanaka received in 1973 and 1974 while serving as prime minister for persuading All Nippon Airways to buy 21 Lockheed airliners.

It was the first time in Japan's parliamentary history, which dates back to 1885, that a politician has been convicted of a crime committed while he was prime minister. [Mr. Tanaka said he would not resign from the Diet, the Japanese parliament, and would fight in a higher court to overturn the conviction, The Washington Post reported.]

His lawyers were expected to file an immediate appeal and thus secure the release on bail of the 65-

year-old kingmaker of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

The verdict presented Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone with the biggest challenge of his political career. How he deals with a resolution in the Diet urging Mr. Tanaka to resign the seat he has held since 1947 is expected to affect the outcome of an approaching election as well as Mr. Nakasone's control over the party.

If Mr. Tanaka, who is Mr. Nakasone's chief political supporter, does not resign, all the opposition parties are expected to take part in a boycott of the Diet.

Mr. Tanaka, although nominally an independent, controls a faction of 118 Liberal Democrats in the Diet, making up 28 percent of the party's members in the two houses. Judge Okada found four co-defendants guilty along with Mr. Tanaka. They are Toshio Enomoto, 57, Mr. Tanaka's former secretary; Hiro Yamada, 73, former chairman of the Marubeni Corp., a large trading company; and Toshi Haru Okubo, 69; and Hiroshi Ito, 56, former Marubeni managing director. The three officials of Maru-

beni, which was Lockheed's agent in Japan, were accused of offering the bribe to Mr. Tanaka and delivering the money to Mr. Enomoto.

Mr. Hiyanama was sentenced to two and a half years in prison and Mr. Ito to two years. Mr. Enomoto was sentenced to a suspended prison term of one year and Mr. Okubo to a suspended two-year term.

In anticipation of a guilty verdict, applications were made to police throughout the country for 230 rallies and demonstrations to be held Wednesday to denounce Mr. Tanaka and demand his resignation, the National Police Agency reported. Sponsors of the rallies said they expected 350,000 people to attend.

The police mobilized a special force of 1,300 officers to maintain order at the court building. An additional 150 policemen were assigned to guard Mr. Tanaka's residence in the Meiji section of Tokyo.

In the trial, which began in January 1977, Mr. Hiyanama testified that he had told Mr. Tanaka of Lockheed's willingness to offer the 500

## Lebanon Sets Political Talks For Next Week

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

**BEIRUT —** The government of President Amin Gemayel formally invited the leaders of Lebanon's warring factions Wednesday to a national reconciliation conference Oct. 20.

However, heavy fighting between the Lebanese Army and Druze militiamen outside Beirut, as well as reservations put forward by some of the parties invited to the talks, raised questions on whether the meeting could be held on time, if at all.

In one of the worst violations of the cease-fire that went into effect Sept. 26, the Lebanese Army and anti-government Druze militiamen traded fire with heavy artillery and rocket-propelled grenades around the town of Souk al-Gharb, seven miles southeast of Beirut, a Lebanese Army spokesman reported.

Army sources said six soldiers were wounded, two of them seriously, in the artillery duel, which began to taper off after sunset.

In the northern Lebanese port of Tripoli, at least eight people were killed and 15 wounded in 24 hours of fighting between communists and Sunni Muslim fundamentalists, Reuters reported.

Despite the cease-fire violations, however, the government pressed ahead with efforts to convene the national reconciliation dialogue. The state-run National News Agency said that Mr. Gemayel had instructed the governors of Lebanon's different provinces to extend invitations to Lebanese factional leaders in their areas.

The government announced that the venue of the meeting would not be announced until 24 hours before it takes place for security reasons. Besides the security concerns, however, there was still an agreement on where it should be held.

The Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, refuses to attend the meeting if it is held, as the government wants, in the presidential palace in Baabda because he feels his life might be endangered, by travel to and from the Beirut area.

The Saudis have said that they are willing to act as hosts for the meeting in Jeddah, but the Syrians have rejected that site because they feel it will give Saudi Arabia an opportunity to blunt Syrian influence in the proceedings, according to Western diplomatic sources.

Raymond Edde, a liberal Maronite Christian living in self-exile in Paris included in the proposed dialogue, has still not decided whether he will attend, no matter where the conference is held, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The government asked the nine Lebanese leaders invited to attend the reconciliation conference to send representatives to a preparatory meeting Thursday to set an agenda for the plenary session. Government sources hoped that the lower-level representatives could work out a list of priorities to give the senior politicians a starting point for the dialogue on Oct. 20.

The Lebanese political leaders invited by Mr. Gemayel to take part in the reconciliation dialogue are Mr. Jumblatt, former prime minister Rashid Karani and Saeb Salam, former presidents Sulaiman Franjeh and Camille Chamoun, the Phalangist party leader and father of the current president, Pierre Gemayel, former parliament speaker Adel Assarraf, Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim leader, and Mr. Edde.

[The Reuters report on the Tripoli fighting quoted security sources as saying combatants used artillery, rocket-propelled grenades, heavy machineguns and automatic rifles in the fighting. Cars and houses caught fire, the city came to a standstill and only gunmen ventured onto the streets.]

[It said reports on the fighting Wednesday said as many as 40 people were killed but that the exact toll was impossible to check because of the intensity of the battles. The sources said that most casualties were among the Communist Party, which lost all but one of its Tripoli offices to militiamen of the Islamic Unification Movement.]

[The movement is fiercely opposed to Syria and allied to loyalists in the al-Fatah guerrilla group of the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, who arrived in Tripoli recently from Tunisia to join his followers.]

■ **Reagan Signs Compromise**

Saying he does not "cede any of the authority vested in me under the constitution," signed Wednesday a compromise with Congress authorizing him to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for 18 months. United Press International reported from Washington.

"This resolution provides important support for the United States presence and policies in Lebanon," Mr. Reagan said, "and facilitates the pursuit of U.S. interests in that region on the bipartisan basis that has been the traditional hallmark of American foreign policy."

The resolution grew out of congressional concern over whether the continued presence of the 1,200 marines in the multinational peace-keeping force in Lebanon was in compliance with the 1973 War Powers Resolution.

One section of the law requires troops to be withdrawn within 90 days from an area of hostilities or imminent hostilities in the absence of authorization from Congress. Despite the deaths of four marines in sectarian fighting, Mr. Reagan rejected a finding by Congress that the timetable was triggered by the Aug. 29 deaths of two marines.

## EC Puts 10-Day Freeze On Some Farm Subsidies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BRUSSELS —** The European Community announced Wednesday a 10-day freeze on some agricultural subsidies to save the group from running out of money.

The European Commission is scheduled to discuss the financial crisis when it meets Friday, and it may extend the freeze, according to a spokesman who declined to be identified.

Officials from several delegations said that if the freeze is extended through year's end, the EC will save \$255 million to \$297 million.

EC officials said payments would be withheld on a broad range of items, including dairy products, wine, cereals, beef, olive oil and sugar. They said the subsidies involved are those paid to private export companies that buy produce and ship it abroad. The only farmers likely to be directly involved are those who belong to Italian olive-oil cooperatives that do their own exporting, the officials said.

The freeze underscored the financial crisis facing the European Community and its \$13.6-billion farm program. With a strict limit on how much each country contributes to the budget, the trading group has run out of cash because the agricultural program requires automatic outlays regardless of how much is produced.

The commission has been warning member governments and the European Parliament for months that funding would run out before the end of the year.

News of a subsidy freeze came first from Athens on Monday, but the decision was overruled Tuesday by Gaston Thoen, president of the commission. However, the pressure of events compelled the commission to decide on the emergency action Tuesday night.

Christopher Tugendhat, the budget commissioner, said that the commission was forced to act quickly and under difficult circumstances Tuesday night to avoid what he called pre-emptive measures by third parties. Political sources said this was a reference to the commission's alarm that producers and traders would anticipate any freeze and rush in with applications for advances.

The European Commission's decision to suspend payments of farm export subsidies met with an angry response from members of the European Parliament, meeting in Strasbourg, France, to debate a supplementary budget.

Charles Delatte, a French member of the Parliament's Liberal group, said the commission's action amounted to "some kind of blackmail" against the Parliament and placed undue pressure on the farm products market.

David M. Curry, a British Conservative member, said the conflicting signals from the commission before it acted Tuesday revealed "dimness and incompetence." He accused the commission of spreading panic among European farmers and the commodities market.

Some members expressed concern about whether the community's agricultural budget will be able to cover spending through year's end even with the additional \$1.6 billion in funding the Parliament is considering.

They said the commission appeared to be attempting to force the Parliament to accept unchanged the supplementary budget proposal of the Council of Ministers. Sources in the Parliament said they did not believe most members would submit to such pressure.



Families flee the Nicaraguan port of Corinto as a fuel tank that had been sabotaged by rebels burns in the background.

## Fire at Nicaraguan Port Rages After Rebel Raid

Reuters

**MANAGUA —** Authorities ordered the evacuation Wednesday of Corinto, Nicaragua's biggest port, where a huge fire raged out of control two days after an attack by rightist insurgents.

As firefighters from Mexico, Colombia and Cuba arrived to help battle the blaze, an emergency committee began evacuating the 40,000 inhabitants of Corinto, a Pacific island port connected to the mainland by a bridge.

Officials said the fire had spread to a tank containing one million gallons (3.8 million liters) of diesel fuel and was threatening nearby tanks containing highly combustible aviation fuel.

One of the firefighters from Mexico said they would let the sabotaged tank continue to burn while spraying the ones nearby with cooling liquids in an effort to prevent the blaze from spreading. Monday's attack was claimed by the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force, a rightist guerrilla group that is armed and financed by the United States. Two persons were reportedly

wounded during the sabotage operation, in which the guerrillas apparently fired machine guns and rockets at the tank from a motorboat.

In its statement claiming responsibility, the group said it had also mined Corinto to prevent oil shipments from reaching Nicaragua.

The Foreign Ministry and local authorities accused the Central Intelligence Agency of planning the attack. Carlos Zamora, the government's representative in the Corinto region, said the assault was part of Washington's "aggressive escalation" in its fight against the leftist leadership here.

The attack coincided with a tour of the troubled region by a bipartisan commission set up by President Ronald Reagan last July. Mr. Reagan was seeking at the time to show that he was seeking negotiated solutions to problems in Latin America. But in a gesture that appeared certain to deepen Nicaraguan suspicions, the commission's chairman, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, met Tuesday with a leader of another insurgent group, the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, based in Costa Rica.

## Omissions Alleged in Aquino Inquiry General's Report Said to Ignore Possible Army Role

By Bob Secor

Los Angeles Times Service

**MANILA —** The disbanding Monday of a panel looking into the murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. leaves the investigation to government detectives whose findings to date have been riddled with omissions and inconsistencies, a source involved in the inquiry says.

The man said that some of the conclusions reached by the chief government investigator, Major General Prospero Olivas, "make me sick to my stomach."

For instance, he said, the latest confidential report on the case prepared by General Olivas flatly states that Mr. Aquino was shot Aug. 21 by a professional killer, Rolando Galman, although evidence indicates that it could not be ruled out that a soldier was the killer.

The source agreed to discuss problems with the investigation as long as his name was not disclosed.

The new allegation followed a disclosure Monday by the deputy counsel of the investigating panel. The lawyer, Amadeo Sano, said that a test that could show gunpow-

der burns had proved positive on the hands of two soldiers. Military authorities had said that both soldiers were maimed when they escorted Mr. Aquino off an airplane moments before he was shot.

That information was omitted from the Olivas report that was delivered last month to the special investigating commission appointed by President Ferdinand E. Marcos to supervise the Aquino investigation. The report was leaked to the press Monday.

Mr. Marcos had appointed the commission to ally suspicions that the government might try to cover up something in the investigation. But the political opposition said that most panelists were closely tied to the president, and predicted that the panel would produce a whitewash.

When they resigned Monday, the commission members urged Mr. Marcos to revamp it in such a way as to satisfy skeptics. He has promised to consider the suggestions.

Mr. Aquino, Mr. Marcos's chief rival for power, was killed as he was being led by soldiers from an airplane that had brought him back

from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

The Olivas report on the killing shows that the military investigation has been less than thorough, said the source, who has closely studied both the report and evidence in the case.

For example, the source noted, the report concludes that Mr. Olivas rushed Mr. Aquino from behind on the airport tarmac and shot him once in the head with a .357 Magnum revolver. The bullet moved in a downward angle.

"In order to produce that trajectory, Galman would have to be eight feet tall," the source said. He said the trajectory might be consistent with another theory, not mentioned in the Olivas report, that the shot was fired from an emergency stairway that Mr. Aquino and his escorts had been descending.

The source said that other questions included the following:

● A suggestion in the Olivas report that Mr. Galman, after firing at Mr. Aquino, was quickly knocked off balance by one of the guards and then his within seconds

## INSIDE

■ **Chilean demonstrators** staged what was called one of the biggest and most militant protests against military rule. Page 3.

■ **Looting in Brazil** underscores the nation's growing economic crisis. Page 3.

■ **Two Koreans** are in custody and another has been killed in the probe of a fatal bombing. Burma says. Page 5.

■ **FASHION** Hebe Dorsey leads an in-depth look at French fashion with a preview of the spring collections. Page 9.

■ **TOMORROW** A beginner's error cost Italy victory in the major international team bridge championship. Weekend.

## Matterhorn's Deadliest Toll

United Press International

**ZERMATT, Switzerland —** The authorities Wednesday reported that this year's hot summer was the most "murderous" on the Matterhorn, which claimed 17 victims during the climbing season. Forty climbers were killed throughout the region.

## Mondale-Glenn Clashes Give Party Clear Choice Senator Breaks With Ex-Vice President's Democratic Fundamentalism

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON —** Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio have defined the battleground for the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

They are offering party members a fundamental choice on the issues of President Ronald Reagan's record, the stewardship of former President Jimmy Carter, the role of government and the future direction of the party.

Two weeks of verbal skirmishing make it clear that the two men have sharply contrasting views of the past and present that are reflected in the way they will seek the nomination.

Mr. Mondale, by seeking and winning the endorsements of the AFL-CIO and the National Education Association, a teacher group, has adopted a strategy of embracing the traditional constituencies of the Democratic Party and the programs these constituencies have long supported.

Mr. Glenn, feeling that the voters in 1980 rejected not just Mr. Carter but much of what the Democratic Party stood for, has put himself in the risky position of running as an opponent of both the administration and a good deal of the Democratic heritage.

Political analysts disagreed Tuesday on whether Mr. Glenn had made a mistake Monday when he defended his vote for Mr. Reagan's 1981 tax program as a stand against the "disastrous, failed policies" of Mr. Carter.

In responding to Mr. Mondale, who attacked the Glenn vote at a Democratic dinner Saturday night in Iowa, Mr. Glenn was trying to link Mr. Mondale to the memories of Mr. Carter's presidency and show willingness to break with Democratic policies of the past.

"I didn't favor Reaganomics," Mr. Glenn said in Melbourne, Florida. He said he did favor a change from "the disastrous policies" that Mr. Mondale "apparently" now, I gather, would like to go back to.

Some Democrats say that Mr. Glenn has now trapped himself in the nomination fight as a defender of Mr. Reagan.

"That shot was a mistake that's

going to cost him," a Democratic official said. "It's a time when people are making up their minds. He's cast himself as the anti-Democrat Democrat."

But a Republican strategist disagreed. "I don't think Glenn has much choice," he said. He said Mr. Mondale "has such a roll going that" Mr. Glenn could not let the Iowa attack "dominate over the next 10 days."

Mr. Mondale's campaign aides said they were ecstatic at the turn of events.

"I think that Mr. Glenn will be deeply shocked by the reaction of Democrats across the country to his decision to base his campaign on his support of Reaganomics," Mr. Mondale said in a statement.

The Reagan administration's economic policies are rapidly becoming a basic issue in the campaign, said James Johnson, Mr. Mondale's acting campaign chairman. "Our reading is that people want a clear alternative to the policies of President Reagan."

But Glenn advisers said the former astronaut had done the right thing. "In the course of the campaign, it will be very clear that John

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



## Treasury in Israel Pressing For New Austerity Measures

TEL AVIV — The rush by Israel to buy U.S. dollars eased off Wednesday, but the Treasury pressed for tougher austerity measures to restore economic order.

Banks reported that foreign-exchange dealing had returned to near normal after a 23-percent devaluation of the shekel and other emergency steps.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir,

in office only two days, was reported by the state radio to be resisting pressure to dismiss the finance minister, Yoram Aridor.

Mr. Aridor has been criticized by politicians of all parties. Some members of the Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc have suggested that he be replaced by Ezer Weizman, a former defense minister and retired general, who is thought to command broad public confidence.

The radio said Mr. Shamir, who heads the same cabinet as his predecessor, Menachem Begin, did not want any cabinet changes for at least several weeks.

According to newspaper leaks of Monday's all-night cabinet meeting, Mr. Aridor pressed unsuccessfully for a far bigger devaluation and other measures.

Treasury officials said it was essential that Tuesday's package be followed by cuts in public spending and in the cost-of-living increases paid to all wage earners to cushion them against inflation. Economists have long complained that such increases fuel inflation, which has been in three figures since 1979.

The Histadrut trade union federation has vowed to fight the plan and is considering a two-hour "warning strike" on Sunday. Mr. Aridor has said that if necessary he will reduce the cost-of-living payments without union agreement.

The price of bread, meat and dairy products rose Wednesday following Tuesday's cut in government subsidies.

Suggestions that Mr. Weizman be brought into the government met immediate opposition from some cabinet members, who said his views on the Arab-Israeli dispute were too soft.

Science Minister Yuval Neeman of the ultra-nationalist Tehiya Party said he could not serve in a cabinet with Mr. Weizman, one of the architects of the Camp David peace treaty with Egypt.

## Tanaka Is Given 4 Years In Lockheed Bribe Case

(Continued from Page 1)

million yen as a "political contribution," although A. Carl Kitchian, president of Lockheed in 1972, said in a deposition that Marubeni officials had told him that they would offer Mr. Tanaka a bribe to be paid with Lockheed funds. Both Mr. Okubo and Mr. Ito testified that Marubeni had delivered the money to Mr. Enomoto, in cash and in four installments.

The depositions from Mr. Kitchian and other Lockheed executives, taken in Los Angeles in exchange for a promise of immunity from prosecution, which had never been done before in a Japanese trial, figured prominently in the evidence against Mr. Tanaka.

So too did testimony by Mr. Enomoto's former wife, Miko Enomoto, 35, who said her husband had told her that he received the bribe money.

Throughout the trial, Mr. Tanaka denied that he had accepted any bribe. He based his defense largely on statements that Mr. Enomoto could not have received the bribe payments at the times and places specified by the prosecutors.

It was the second time that Mr. Tanaka had been found guilty of accepting a bribe. In April 1950, he was convicted of accepting the equivalent of \$4,347 for allegedly opposing a bill to nationalize the coal industry. His conviction was reversed on appeal.

Ten other persons involved in

the Lockheed case, including two Liberal Democratic politicians, have been found guilty in separate trials. Six of them have accepted the verdicts, none of which involve prison terms, and four are appealing.

Mr. Tanaka, while serving as prime minister between July 1972 and December 1974, established official diplomatic ties with China and repaired Japan's frayed economic relations with the United States.

But a plan he announced to "reform the Japanese archipelago" spurred speculation that led to an inflation rate of 15 percent. His popularity plummeted because of this and the rise in prices brought on by the oil crisis of 1973.

A campaign organized by the Japanese press, in which old charges of illicit financial dealings were resurrected, proved successful, and Mr. Tanaka announced his decision to resign in 1974.

The Lockheed bribery charges did not surface until February 1976, when a U.S. Senate subcommittee unearthed evidence of illicit Lockheed payments around the globe, including more than \$9 million in Japan.

Mr. Tanaka was arrested in July 1976 and indicted in August 1976. He resigned from the Liberal Democratic Party when he was arrested, but has been re-elected three times since, without party affiliation, to his seat in the lower house.



**A STAIRWAY TO NOWHERE** — Dismantled and laid to rest after close to a century of service, the spiral staircase that linked the second and third levels of the Eiffel Tower lies idle in a Paris warehouse, waiting to be sold at auction. The iron staircase, first used in 1889, has been replaced by a lighter structure in the modernization of the tower.

## Omissions Alleged in Aquino Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

by two or three slugs from .45-caliber pistols fired by soldiers.

Based on the stories relayed by soldiers in the Olivas report, the angle from which the first shots were fired at Mr. Galman suggests that he should have been struck in the chest, and fallen on his back.

Therefore, all subsequent bullets should have entered the front or side of his body. But, of the 16 entrance wounds found, one was in the back of Mr. Galman's head and four in his back.

• The fact that one of Mr. Aquino's escorts, Sergeant Arnulfo de Mesa of the air force, picked up Mr. Galman's gun immediately after he was shot. Mr. Seno, the lawyer, identified Sergeant de Mesa Monday as one of the two escorts who had been found to have the powder on their hands.

According to the Olivas report,

Sergeant de Mesa handed the gun to one of his superiors, who then passed it up the chain of command to General Olivas. With all the handling, it would have been impossible to lift fingerprints off the weapon, the source said. However, he added, there is no evidence that government investigators even tried to dust the gun.

Rustico Nazareno, a lawyer who served as the commission's general counsel, defended General Olivas's report as "broad" and "exhaustive." Mr. Nazareno also contended that the status report only summarized testimony and evidence and did not prejudice the case.

■ **Protests Held in Manila**

Thousands of people on Wednesday demanded the departure of President Marcos in noisy but peaceful demonstrations in at least three areas of Manila, United Press International reported.

Office workers in the Makati financial center, Chinatown and the suburban Greenhills commercial district shouted anti-government slogans, threw shredded telephone directories and newspapers from high-rise buildings and tossed firecrackers into the streets, as motorists sounded their horns to show their support.

■ **28 Die in Island Clash**

At least 28 persons were killed in a battle between government troops and leftist rebels in the central Philippine island of Leyte, UPI quoted military officials as saying Wednesday in Manila.

Fifteen members of the communist New People's Army and 13 government soldiers were killed in a battle that began when soldiers raided a rebel meeting Monday in the town of Hinmangan, 300 miles (483 kilometers) south of Manila, an army report said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### China Begins Major Purge of Party

**BEIJING (UPI)** — China's Communist Party began a "purification" campaign Wednesday with a sharp attack against privileged officials who neglect their work, break laws and sabotage the policies of change of Deng Xiaoping.

The campaign, devised by the Central Committee to overcome the party's "seamy side," is the first systematic party cleansing since Mr. Deng and the moderate faction now in power were removed by radical followers in Mao's Cultural Revolution.

The document announcing the purge said that while the party was now dominated by a "healthy force," it was stained by "serious impurities in ideology, work style and organization, which are of great harm." Unrepentant Maoists are said to be certain targets for expulsion, but the party's entire membership of 40 million will undergo intense ideological study, criticism and testing during a three-year re-registration drive.

### Singapore Opposition Leaders Fined

**SINGAPORE (UPI)** — Three leading officials of Singapore's opposition party were found guilty Wednesday of illegally soliciting funds to pay party debts.

District Judge Tan Soo Kiang found Joshua Benjamin Jeyaratnam, secretary-general of the Workers' Party and sole opposition member of the 75-seat Parliament, guilty of circulating an appeal for funds without a license. He was fined \$750 — less than the \$1,000 level at which the constitution would bar him from Parliament.

The party chairman, Wong Hong Toy, was also charged with promoting the appeal. He was fined \$750, but faces a three-month jail term if he does not pay. A. Balakrishnan, the party treasurer, was charged with acting as an unauthorized collector of funds and was fined \$250, with one month in jail if the fine is not paid.

### Arabs in IAEA Again Challenge Israel

**VIENNA (Reuters)** — Arab states at the International Atomic Energy Agency have again challenged Israel's membership in the 111-nation body because of its June 1981 bombing raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In a draft resolution Wednesday at the agency's annual conference, the Arab states said the raid amounted to an attack against the agency itself. A separate Iraqi draft called on the agency to suspend research contracts with Israel and to halt the purchase of Israeli equipment and the holding of meetings in Israel. It demanded compensation from Israel for damage to the Osirak reactor.

The U.S. delegation, which stormed out of last year's meeting when Arab states tried to expel Israel, has said it will not stand for any infringement of Israeli membership rights. After the 1982 meeting, the United States boycotted agency activities for six months and held back its financial contributions.

### Turkish Cypriot May Rename State

**STRASBOURG, France (Reuters)** — The Turkish Cypriot president, Rauf Denktaş, said Wednesday that he would soon propose renaming his state to demonstrate its independence.

Mr. Denktaş said he hoped his country would become a full member of the Islamic Conference, where it now has observer status. Its present name, the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, would be changed to the Northern State of Cyprus under the plan that Mr. Denktaş said he wanted to begin before Turkey's parliamentary elections Nov. 6.

Mr. Denktaş said that he would drop the plan only if the Greek Cypriot leader, President Spyros Kyprianou, agreed to create a two-zone federal republic on Cyprus instead of a Greek Cypriot country in which Turkish Cypriots had minority status.

### Soviet Official Ousted After Disaster

**MOSCOW (Reuters)** — The Communist Party chief for the Odessa region, hit by a major pollution disaster last month, was dismissed at a party meeting in the Black Sea port Wednesday.

Tass said Nikolai Kirichenko was relieved of his post "for reasons of health." But the fact that it recorded no vote of thanks for his work made it clear he had left in disgrace and may have been criticized for failing to enforce safety standards at the chemicals plant involved.

According to informed Soviet sources, an accident at the U.S.-built plant near Odessa last month poisoned reservoirs, and water supplies to most of the city had to be cut off for several days. The plant is an ammonia storage and processing works. The sources said millions of liters of toxic substances were pumped into the river Dniester after the accident.

### For the Record

The Communist mayor of Turin, Diego Novelli, and his minority government have resigned after losing necessary support from other leftist parties. (AP)

Kenya's president, Daniel Arap Moi, was inaugurated as head of state for a second five-year term Wednesday. He said his main objective would be economic reconstruction and population control. (UPI)

About 350 businessmen in Fontainebleau, a suburb of Paris, marched to the main post office Wednesday to protest a strike that continues to affect about 20 of France's 112 mail distribution centers. (AP)

Delegates of the West German metal-workers' union, which with 2.5 million members is the largest in the Western world, have elected Hans Mayr, a 61-year-old Swabian, as chairman at the national convention in Munich. He replaces Eugen Loderer, 63, who retired after 11 years. (AP)

A leader of the Spanish Communist Party, Ignacio Gallego, has resigned from the leadership, deepening a party crisis, sources said in Madrid. (Reuters)

## Mondale-Glenn Clashes Give Democrats Choice

(Continued from Page 1)

lieve that only Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn will have the resources to fight a protracted battle for the nomination, and that has caused the two campaigns to focus more sharply on each other this far in advance of the first caucus votes in Iowa in February. Mr. Mondale's advisers have been urging the former vice president to begin to point out his differences with Mr. Glenn, and the former astronaut has decided not to let the attacks go unanswered.

Mr. Mondale, with his long ties to union members and other party regulars, cast his campaign in juxtaposition to Mr. Reagan, arguing in progressively harsher rhetoric that the president's policies are wrong and unfair.

That, and the decision to seek endorsements from labor, teachers and women, is based not only on Mr. Mondale's past record but also

a belief that the way to beat Mr. Reagan in 1984 is to energize the party's constituencies and swell voter turnout.

Mr. Glenn, by his centrist voting record and his history of operating outside the traditional party structure, has charted his path to the presidency by seeking not to polarize voters on the issue of Mr. Reagan.

He is persuaded that voters want a break with the policies of Mr. Reagan without returning to what Democrats offered during the past 20 years, a strategy that many Democrats say they feel might win the general election but could cost him the nomination.

Senator Hart said he was happy about one thing: "I'm glad this thing is getting more precise," he said. "Everyone has gotten away with generalities. This is what a presidential race ought to be about — whether the Democratic Party."

## Russian Warns of End to Missile Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

um-range nuclear weapons, the West German government's chief spokesman, Peter Bönisch, said Wednesday in Bonn.

He said Mr. Kohl had called on the Soviet Union to accept the latest U.S. proposals in a letter dated Oct. 3, the most recent of several messages sent to Moscow.

Mr. Bönisch said the Soviet Union was waging a "war of nerves" by talking of breaking the talks. Allegations that an agreement was impossible were "coolly calculated attempts to fuel the demonstrations of the peace movement," he said.

In Washington, Senator John Glenn of Ohio urged President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday to put a temporary freeze on the deployment of ground-launched

cruise missiles as a sign of "good faith" toward the Soviet Union.

Mr. Glenn, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, called for negotiations on a mutual ban on the installation of the ground-launched cruise missiles but conceded he did not know if Moscow would agree.

"A cruise missile race would be a major setback for the cause of arms control, and I believe we must make one last-ditch effort to keep it from occurring," Mr. Glenn said.

Warsaw Pact foreign ministers will meet in Bulgaria on Thursday to confer on a collective response to deployment of the missiles, East European sources in Moscow told Reuters on Wednesday.

The foreign ministers, who hold such meetings every six months, will issue a statement that Western

diplomats in Moscow expect to contain a harsh denunciation of the West and possibly details of retaliatory steps, Reuters reported.

Egon Bahr, a West German Social Democrat on a visit to Moscow, said Wednesday that the Geneva negotiations would almost certainly be shelved, if the NATO deployment went ahead.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia ran a harsh personal attack on Mr. Reagan on Wednesday, calling him a "stooge" whose election as president was a "day" in U.S. history.

Also Wednesday, a Soviet television commentator attacked Mr. Reagan by name in what is being an increasing volume of attacks on the U.S. leader.

## Last check up before take-off.



But he also warned of the prospect of tax increases if the pressure for higher public expenditure remains unabated.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Too Many Debt Crises

How many more crises can the world's financial system survive? Political stability requires it to survive every challenge, but the odds decline with every new shock. Brazil, with the largest debt of any country, needs help for the second time this year. Argentina, the third-largest debtor, also needs another quick infusion. The Philippines appears to need another soon. That three major borrowers run into trouble shortly after they were supposedly safely afloat should be warning enough that patchwork rescues are not enough.

The developing countries owe private foreign banks, governments and international agencies about \$700 billion. Half that debt is Latin American; interest consumes about half Argentina's and Brazil's annual export earnings. The soundest remedy for all concerned is vigorous expansion of the debtors' exports, but that depends on strong economic recovery in the countries that buy their goods, the kind that is visible only in the United States.

Other remedies are less certain to work, and all of them are painful.

One would be to surrender to a wave of defaults, to stop throwing good money after bad. The bankrupts, of course, would get no more loans anywhere; the human toll would be ghastly and the political consequences could be revolutionary. Also, the banks that hold their debts would have to be bailed out, at considerable cost to the industrial economies. Huge defaults might not be the end of the world, but they would raise havoc.

A second option is to continue on the present path, addressing each crisis separately. That worked reasonably well when fewer countries were on the ropes and the world economy was robust, but more than 40 countries are now in trouble and the world economy is sluggish. Individual rescues involve new loans from the International Monetary Fund, which in return demands austerity measures to curb inflation — reduced government spending, restrictions on imports. But how can exports grow when so many countries are reducing imports simultaneously and dragging down growth in more prosperous nations?

A third possibility would be to create a new international mechanism to take over the private banks' loans at a discount, stretch out repayment schedules and reduce interest charges. But private bankers do not want to take losses on their shaky debts. Their governments bear the cost of buying up that debt and central bankers think it unhealthy to postpone the debtors' belt-tightening.

Nonetheless, some concerted action is likely to become necessary. The successive bail-outs of Mexico, Argentina and Brazil have been impressive. An increase in the U.S. contribution to the IMF, which Congress has been delaying, would relieve some nervousness. But each new crisis casts doubt on the adequacy of what has been done. It raises the costs of doing more and the risks that what can be done the next time will not be enough.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Reagan and Marcos

The latest embarrassment to befall President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines is the resignation of all five men he had appointed to investigate the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. The five, regarded as Marcos loyalists, were forced out by the public outcry against what was widely seen as a presidential cover-up of the crime.

Meanwhile, in yet another sign that Mr. Marcos is losing the support of the previously faithful, a government lawyer reported finding gunpowder burns — evidence indicating they were armed — on two of the supposedly unarmed guards who had been assigned to escort Mr. Aquino off his plane.

Can Mr. Marcos hang on? He gets a bad press these days, but it is important to remember that he is a shrewd political operator as well as a strongman. He won the presidency in elections twice before imposing martial law in 1972 in what many Filipinos saw as a step saving the country from insurgency and disorder. The police excesses and corruption for which his rule is known have taken place against a backdrop of effective manipulation of the increasingly open Filipino political process since martial law was lifted in 1981. Mr.

Marcos managed to play the military bases card with Jimmy Carter as well as with Ronald Reagan, which is no mean diplomatic feat. Were it not for Mr. Aquino's death he might still be doing business as usual. The murder of a respected opposition figure just seconds after he returned from three years of American exile did more than galvanize much of the Filipino public. It made it impossible for the United States to ignore the risks of continuing to pin American interests in the Philippines to the fortunes of one aging, arbitrary man.

It is being asked whether President Reagan, in canceling his visit to Manila, pushing for an "independent" Aquino inquiry and so on, is not helping to "destabilize" the Philippines.

Some observers are reminded of the policy attributed to his predecessor of using a human rights bludgeon against friendly right-wing regimes in Iran and Nicaragua. But Ronald Reagan's ideological bent is very different, and the Philippines has a respectable democratic experience and basic decency in the other place. Mr. Reagan risks something by going, carefully, with the popular trend of feeling in the Philippines. He risks more by not doing so.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### More Inter-Korean Stridency

President Chun has had no hesitation in blaming the [Rangoon] bombing on North Korea. The North Korean government of President Kim Il Sung is a particularly unpleasant regime which relies on a personality cult even more odious than those of Stalin and Mao. Such an act of violence would be quite within its abilities. But there are grounds for questioning whether the North Koreans were, in fact, involved. Burma is one of the few Asian countries with which North Korea has good relations and the North Koreans would be unlikely to jeopardize their friendship with the Burmese in such a way. There are moreover a number of minority and other dissident groups within Burma itself which might equally well have been responsible.

Nonetheless, President Chun is likely to stick to his conviction that the North Koreans were behind the bombing, and in one sense it is his conviction that matters. The bombing incident will reinforce the strident anti-communism of the government in South Korea and will probably lead to a further tightening of political control. [Yet] the state of confrontation which has existed in the Korean peninsula since the time of the Korean War is of little benefit to any of the principal parties.

—The Times (London).

### Reagan, Watt and Moderation

President Reagan is proud to call himself a "conservative" and he believes he was elected to turn the country to the right. He has put conservatives in charge of many government agencies with a view to shoving the government's involvement. [Yet] conservatives are angry, saying he has "surrounded himself with moderate, liberal, Eastern establishment, big business type Republicans." If he could wave a

magic wand, he would be glad to oblige. But even presidents know the limits of their power.

—Helen Thomas (UPI).

James Watt was a liquidator. Whether the resource was offshore oil or gas, timber or coal or other mineral, he was bent on selling it off to the highest bidder and in the shortest time. Only the opposition of Congress, the courts, state governments and environmental organizations kept him from fulfilling his mission.

—The Los Angeles Times.

Polls show the public strongly committed to the environment and strongly opposed to the policies of Mr. Watt. The message for a party facing a re-election fight a year hence ought to be clear: Not only Mr. Watt but many of the policies associated with him are political liabilities that the Republicans ought to discard.

—The Baltimore Sun.

### For a Martin Luther King Day

Martin Luther King is going to be nearly as controversial today, 15 years after his death, as he was in the midst of his extended campaign for racial justice. At issue now, however, is not his cause — civil rights for black Americans. On that there exists a remarkable national consensus. Rather, the issue is the desirability of a federal holiday to mark his birthday.

For millions of Americans who believe that his appeal to conscience helped narrow the embarrassing gap between American ideals and American reality, the national holiday is fully justified. We have holidays celebrating the founding of our country, marking veterans' contributions to American freedoms, honoring our first president and so on. But we have nothing commemorating the great struggle for civil rights. The Martin Luther King holiday would rectify this omission.

—The Concord (New Hampshire) Monitor.

## FROM OUR OCT. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Détente in the Balkan Crisis

PARIS — The political "détente" has during the last forty-eight hours become more marked, and in Paris, as in general, elsewhere, optimistic impressions prevail. The sentiment of a possible and approaching understanding between the Powers on the conditions of the adjustment of the Balkan crisis is such that in certain political circles it is being asked whether a conference is really necessary and useful when it will only broach questions upon which agreement has already been previously arrived at by means of diplomatic negotiations. There is no doubt that if the idea of a conference were abandoned there would be a risk that the embers which still smoulder would burst into flame with a new intensity.

### 1933: American 'Fascists' Thwarted

WASHINGTON — A plot by so-called American Fascists to march on Washington and make President Roosevelt dictator of the United States collapsed following a surprise raid on the headquarters of the Klaxi Shirts of America, in Philadelphia, and the arrest of George C. Zirkler, "major-general" of the marchers, who arrived here with a handful of followers expecting to find "thousands of comrades." Mr. Zirkler seemed confused by the turn of events. "We had been informed," he said, "that Washington was full of khaki shirts, but inasmuch as it isn't, we will go back home." Seized documents revealed a fantastic plan to seize the armory of the Third Infantry Regiment and steal weapons and ammunition.

## A Propaganda War That Both Sides Lose

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Now it is conceded by American officials that the Russians did believe that the South Korean Boeing 747 shot down on the night of Aug. 31-Sept. 1 was an American spy plane. The New York Times reports that U.S. intelligence, having received all the evidence available, finds "no indication that the Soviet air defense personnel knew it was a commercial plane before the attack."

U.S. intelligence is "confident that the Su-15 fighter involved was below and behind the airliner," where identification would have been difficult.

U.S. intelligence has reached "general agreement that the Soviet Air Defense force had displayed a poor capacity to intercept aircraft in Soviet airspace, to distinguish between commercial and military aircraft and to identify a plane before shooting it down." These conclusions, the report says, were delivered to the White House two weeks after the attack.

So the Soviet Union has been telling the truth about this: It did not know that the plane was a passenger aircraft. It believed the flight was a hostile intrusion by U.S. military intelligence. It dealt with the plane — brutally — as has always been its declared policy. It shot it down.

The last five weeks of frenzied attack and counterattack, by Western

governments and Soviet authorities, come down to a simple and stupid mistake by a Soviet air defense organization incapable of telling a Boeing 747 from an RC-135 — and, indeed, barely able to find a 747 in the night sky, even after it had been in Soviet airspace for two and a half hours.

There probably are people in Washington and the other Western capitals who will say: So what? It all has produced a glorious victory for the West in the propaganda war.

So it has, so far. If in the future something should come out to substantiate the Soviet claim that this 747 was on an intelligence mission of some nature, the incident will become not a propaganda catastrophe for the United States, but a moral catastrophe. Moreover, if this 747 was on U.S. service, it will eventually come out. Washington cannot keep secrets like that — not any longer.

One proxy, that Captain Chun Byung-in, of Korean Air Lines (which is well known, it seems, for its cost consciousness), was taking the short way home, presuming that even if he didn't get away with it, the worst that could happen would be a forced landing on Sakhalin.

Charles Z. Wick, head of the U.S. Information Agency, which has made an immense propaganda project of



the South Korean airliner affair, says that the affair has provided "an unprecedented opportunity to show the truth, which is the greatest communication asset we have on behalf of the free world against the disinformation of the Soviets. And that's what this contest is all about."

But the truth about the episode, as apparently has been known in Washington since mid-September, is not what America has been telling.

A spokesman for the Department of State has said that whatever the truth of the matter, the position of the U.S. government would not change, since even if the Soviets were not able to tell a 747 from an RC-135 they should have been able to do so, and they thereby reveal themselves to be "negligent or incompetent or both." Yet the attack upon the Soviet

Union has not been directed against its incompetence, which surely was no surprise, but against what President Reagan, in his United Nations address at the end of September, described as the Soviets' "brutal disregard for truth and life."

The weeks since the first of September have stunk with brutality and hatred — Moscow's hatred for Washington and Washington's for Moscow. Truth has been told only when it could hurt the other side.

None of this should necessarily surprise anyone who is a witness of contemporary history. But it still commands the power to make a citizen of that side which professes to represent justice as well as truth feel diminished.

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## A Test of Alliance Resolve in Arming Europe

By Joseph Luns

THE HAGUE — We are fast approaching the end of a year that many regard as perhaps the most crucial in NATO's history. Much of that judgment derives from the fact that 1983 brings the first acid test of allied resolve to implement, if need be, the deployment half of the December 1979 decision on modernization of longer-range intermediate forces (LRINF).

If indeed it ever existed, the day has long since passed when allied governments and NATO planners could develop and carry out collective security policies in a privileged realm shielded from the everyday pressures of domestic politics. Unfortunately, to stretch an American metaphor, nuclear warheads are singularly unsuitable for conversion into political footballs. Yet we have seen a disarming and growing tendency to make precisely that kind of conversion.

No one should dispute the right of elected officials and other political activists to address public opinion on important issues; on the contrary, it is an essential part of our democratic way of life. But we must be concerned at the use of this right to mislead or, worse yet, frighten the public in the name of educating it.

To be sustainable, any NATO strategy must be politically acceptable. Lately the quest for a politically acceptable military doctrine has become solely focused on the pursuit of ways to reduce NATO's reliance on nuclear weapons. In the abstract, that is certainly a seductive bandwagon. But I do not think it wise to jump upon it.

I am among those who enthusiastically favor strengthening conventional forces and making better use of allied technological superiority to compensate for superior numbers of Warsaw Pact troops, tanks and planes. At the same time I remain impressed with the success of nuclear

deterrence in keeping the peace in Europe. However desirable it might be to devise modifications in current NATO strategy, we should not rush to make other arrangements which, in the end, might provide less reliable guarantees against conflict or provoke the psychological separation of Europe from its North American allies. Before seeking to diminish significantly the deterrent power currently played by nuclear forces in the defense of the alliance, the question of whether or not that is something the allies could safely do deserves intense and dispassionate examination.

Allied leaders should be forthright in explaining to their citizens exactly why we live in a dangerous world and why an apparent loss of Western will to provide an adequate defense would make it even more so.

In so doing, they might make plain that weapons, nuclear or otherwise, do not make war; governments and ideologies do, and we in the West happen to be confronted with an ideology which insists that conflict between differing political systems is historically inevitable.

Delivering such a message is not a happy task. Unfortunately, it happens to be a necessary one if those charged with ensuring that NATO's defenses always remain sound are to have all the tools that are needed to do the job.

NATO must be convincingly seen as politically dedicated to arms control. The negotiating track of the 1979 decision has also received some

dismaying public treatment. It has become commonplace to address appeals to both sides to take a serious approach to the Geneva negotiations — as if Washington might not be serious about the talks or would be equally at fault with Moscow should the negotiations fail. I would counsel constant reminders to our public and to Kremlin leaders that there is only one real obstacle to success at Geneva — namely, Soviet insistence on preserving its wholly unacceptable monopoly on ground-launched LRINF missiles.

False public impressions about the negotiations are fed as well by calls upon NATO to delay LRINF deployments beyond December under the pretext of allowing more time for positive results in the Geneva talks.

Such calls ignore the relentlessly cynical use Moscow has made of the nearly four years it has had to reach an equitable LRINF arms control agreement. They stand logic on its head by suggesting that a sudden collapse of allied political nerve in the face of Soviet intransigence would somehow induce Moscow to make concessions. They overlook the Soviet rejection of the U.S. offer to eliminate all ground-launched LRINF missiles, an objective that all members of the North Atlantic Assembly must endorse.

They also overlook the Soviet rebuff of the U.S. offer to curtail deployments to any equal number acceptable to Moscow, and the fact that deployment on the NATO side will be spread over several years and can always be reversed. Appeals to delay the installation of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles are sadly misguided. Their effect is to reinforce Moscow in its obduracy, to confuse allied public opinion and to damage prospects for early progress at Geneva.

International Herald Tribune.

## South African Interlude For Strange Bedfellows

By Helen Suzman

CAPE TOWN — The referendum to be held in South Africa on Nov. 2, in which white voters will be asked to say yes or no to the question posed by the National Party government — "Are you in favor of the implementation of the Constitution 1983 as approved by Parliament?" — has several bizarre aspects.

To begin with, the "colored" and Asian people who are to be included in the new constitutional proposals are not to participate in the referendum, and the blacks, 70 percent of the total population, are excluded both from the referendum and from "Constitution 1983." The new parliament, if set up, will consist of three houses — a House of Assembly for the whites, a House of Representatives for the "coloreds" and a House of Delegates for the Asians.

Blacks, the government explains, are already accommodated by local government structures in the urban areas, and nationally by a franchise in their ethnic rural "homelands." Needless to say, blacks living in townships like Soweto, close to Johannesburg, where many of the million people are third-generation urban-born, laugh at the quaint concept that they should exercise their right to vote in distant tribal areas in which they have never set foot. And homeland leaders like Chief Gatsiba Buthelezi of KwaZulu have expressed outrage that blacks are to continue to be denied any say in the parliament that passes the laws that govern their lives.

It is hard to comprehend how South Africa can today in 1983, when racial discrimination is outlawed throughout the civilized world, repeat the cardinal mistake made way back in 1910 when the Union was formed.

Another curious aspect of the referendum is the lineup of the yeses and noes. On the yes side are loyal supporters of the National Party government, since the new constitution is its brainchild. But also announcing support are some influential English-language newspapers, traditionally anti-government, together with a considerable number of English-speaking South Africans who usually back the official opposition, the Progressive Federal Party, which has fought the new constitutional proposals from the time of their first appearance in Parliament.

And Andries Treurnicht and his supporters in his far-right Conservative Party are voting on the same side as the liberal PFP, but for totally different reasons. The Conservatives want apartheid administered by

whites only. (The PFP doesn't want apartheid at all. The government wants apartheid administered by whites, "coloreds" and Asians.)

There are several reasons for the defection of the people who would normally go along with the PFP. They have fallen for the line put across by government spokesmen (who have a virtual monopoly of the state-owned radio and television) that the new constitutional proposals are a "step in the right direction," a line that has been enthusiastically endorsed in some diplomatic circles, particularly by those in favor of "constructive engagement" with South Africa. This is because of the inclusion of the "coloreds" and Asians. Defectors also cherish the hope that the government has an agenda that will eventually bring blacks into the new dispensation.

Two factors are ignored. First, the powers to be given to the "colored" and Asian houses are so limited that those minorities will not be able to change in any way the three laws they most abhor: the Race Classification Act, which reduces them to second-class citizens, the Group Areas Act, which defines the right to own or occupy property on a racial basis, and the Separate Amenities Act, which lays down that public amenities may be segregated.

Second, including blacks in the new dispensation would be totally incompatible with the government's plan of "grand apartheid," to which it firmly adheres. This involves the creation of "independent" black states and the concomitant deprivation of South African citizenship for blacks ethnically connected with such states. Four "independent" black states have already been created, with a fifth in the pipeline, and some 8 million people have already lost their South African citizenship.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### The Censor's Stamp

Regarding "Israeli Prison Camp for Palestinians Seethes With Defiance and Despair" (IHT, Oct. 7):

The circumstances of the prisoners in Lebanon, as described by David K. Shipler, are revolting enough, but the effect of this knowledge pales somewhat in comparison with the inhumanity related in the last paragraph of the article. There Mr. Shipler informs us that the Israeli censor defaces each photograph —

pictures of loved ones sent by relatives to help assuage the prisoner's loneliness — by the simple act of placing the stamp of approval on the face of every person pictured.

I wonder if we, the public, should tolerate in silence such inane infliction of additional suffering as that caused by the receipt of a faceless picture of one's child, mother, sister or sweetheart. May I hereby put on record one person's revulsion.

MARJORIE ABRAHAMIAN  
Genova.

## High Time To Turn Off The Noise

By George F. Kennan

WASHINGTON — Moscow initially expected that in some areas, at least, reasonable agreements and understandings could be reached with the Reagan administration.

The Soviet leaders expected hard bargaining in arms talks, but they supposed that negotiations would be kept confidential until agreements had been achieved, and that U.S. positions would be carried forward in the "correct," dispassionate and businesslike style used so effectively in earlier years by such fine negotiators as Averell Harriman, Ellsworth Bunker and Llewellyn Thompson.

But even before the South Korean plane incident they had begun to have doubts. Now they seem to have come to the conclusion, rightly or wrongly, that what they are up against in Washington is something much more serious than mere domestic political posturing — namely, a genuine and profoundly rooted ideological commitment against them, which no amount of normal dickering and compromise could change.

And they see this commitment as binding upon an administration which is in the saddle not only for one more year but possibly for another four years after that.

This has far-reaching implications. If Soviet leaders did not see America as a potential ally, they also did not view it as a wholly committed enemy. If that is the way they have now come to see it, a basic change will be called for in their international relations.

Some of the aspects of this change can be imagined, but not all. Given the lack of a precedent, Soviet behavior has now become less predictable. A number of the more reassuring things that some of us have had to say in recent years about Soviet intentions and reactions may still have validity, or they may not.

All that we can be sure of is that, whatever changes may now occur in Soviet policy, they are unlikely to be agreeable; we will probably learn of them only when we see their effects; we will have lost the possibility of detecting and influencing them in advance through the normal processes of diplomatic communication.

Such are the penalties of a relationship so seriously deteriorated as this one now is. What does this say about American policy toward the Soviet Union in the coming period?

There will have to be a recognition that the situation is in several respects one of heightened danger and one that ought not to be permitted to last a moment longer than it has to. A responsible American policy will be one directed to the limitation, and if possible the reduction, of the danger.

There is no room for angry polemics and the many recriminations over things past that have marked recent exchanges. Everyone has made his point; there is no need for repetition. Instead there will have to be a search for small steps designed to stabilize the relationship, if only within the present narrow framework.

This requires no dramatization — no public airing of disagreements. Least of all does it call for summit meetings or other highly publicized encounters between senior figures. It means meeting the Soviet side at normal levels of communication, avoiding discussions over motivation, sticking to the practical business at hand and seeing whether smaller areas of agreement cannot be found, even where the great ones are lacking.

Will the Reagan administration, to which such quiet diplomacy seems to be foreign, move along this path? A great many people at home and abroad will be watching to see.

This is the second of two articles. The writer, a former ambassador to the Soviet Union, is professor emeritus at Princeton, New Jersey. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Time Out for a World Series

By George F. Will

BALTIMORE — This writer has agreed to think about something other than baseball during the weekend that stretches like the Sahara between the World Series and spring training. Before that long night descends, let me note that the Baltimore Orioles, who have the best record in baseball during nearly the last 27 years, are one of two American institutions of consistent excellence.

The other is the telephone company. Washington is fiddling with that, so the Orioles may soon have cornered the market on quality.

Considering the way some less-than-excellent players are paid today, Joe DiMaggio has a point when he says that if he were negotiating a contract with the owner of the Yankees, George Steinbrenner, he would be able to say, "George, you and I are about to become partners." Oh, for the days of innocence when the Pirates' Honus Wagner, the greatest shortstop ever, rejected a salary offer of \$2,000 by declaring: "I won't play for a penny less than \$1,500."

A National Football League running back got the numbers confused this year when he said his goal was to gain 1,500 yards or 2,000, "whichever comes first."

Amazingly, the beauty of baseball is not apparent to everyone. When baseball gave lifetime passes to the 52 hostages released from Iran, a football fan asked, "Haven't they suffered enough?"

Some critics say baseball is just another opiate of the masses, another of the distractions that American society produces so profitably, diverting attention from the class struggle or the Iowa caucuses.

But not all distractions are created equal. Some numb the mind (alcohol, the Iowa caucuses); others engage the mind (baseball).

It is said that baseball is "only a game." Yes, and the Grand Canyon is only a hole in Arizona.

Proof of the genius of ancient Greece is that its wisest philosophers considered sports a religious and civic — in a word, a moral — undertaking.

Sport, they said, is morally serious because mankind's noblest aim is the loving contemplation of worthy things. By witnessing physical grace, the soul comes to understand and love beauty. Seeing persons compete courageously and fairly helps ennoble the individual by educating his passions.

Professional sports can be a melancholy business because an athlete's career compresses so much of life's trajectory into a short span. But, as the Pirates' Willie Stargell said, "The umpires always say 'Play ball.' They don't say 'Work ball.'"

No other team sport is so fascinated with the aging process, perhaps because none is based on skill and timing rather than brute force. No other team sport has so many 15- and even 20-year careers.

Great sporting events unify local communities. For a nation they are exceptions to what sometimes seems to be a rule — that shared experiences are either sad, such as the assassination of President Kennedy, or divisive, such as the firing of General MacArthur. The World Series occurs four times as frequently as the Iowa caucuses. What a wonderful country America is.

The Washington Post.

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مكتبة المجلد



## Burma Says It Has Captured Suspects in Bombing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

RANGOON, Burma. — Burma radio said the police captured a "Korean terrorist" Wednesday after killing his companion during the hunt for suspects in the bombing Sunday that took 20 lives, including four South Korean cabinet ministers.

A third suspect had been captured Monday, and the South Korean Embassy said all were believed to be part of a five-man North Korean assassination team.

Meanwhile, Australian intelligence sources in Sydney said Wednesday they believed a North Korean cargo vessel, the Tong Oe Gu Kho, dropped off five terrorists

and waited in Sri Lankan waters to pick them up after the bombing, but left when things went wrong.

The Burmese broadcast said three Burmese soldiers were killed during the capture of the Korean on Wednesday. It said the man killed the soldiers and was injured himself when he threw a hand grenade at security forces and civilians who were closing in on his hiding place in a rice paddy near the Burmese capital.

The same man evaded capture Tuesday in a village near Rangoon by throwing a grenade that wounded three policemen. The police killed his companion as he tried to escape.

The third man described as a Korean was captured on Monday while swimming in a creek near the city. He also tried to throw a grenade at his captors, blowing off his own arm and injuring two civilians.

The Burmese press published pictures of equipment said to have been captured from the suspects that included hand grenades and pith helmets.

In Australia, Bill Hayden, the Australian foreign minister, said Wednesday in Canberra that the actions of the North Korean ship shortly before Sunday's bombing in Burma were "of more than passing interest."

Addressing Parliament, Mr. Hayden did not link in detail the ship's movements and the bombing episode, which South Korea has blamed on North Korean agents.

Mr. Hayden said, however, that the ship docked in the Colombo harbor in Sri Lanka on Sept. 29 with a general cargo.

"It was there for seven days," Mr. Hayden said. "It was asked by the Sri Lankan authorities to leave." After he spoke, the intelligence sources said they believed the ship was involved in the attack.

Burma radio did not say whether the dead Korean or the two captured men were from the North or South Korea. The South Korean Embassy said all three were believed to be part of a North Korean assassination team of five. Diplomatic sources said the three ap-

peared to have been heading for a rendezvous with a boat to make their escape by sea.

Burma has yet to accuse either foreign assassins or Burmese dissidents of the bombing. Burma has relations with both North and South Korea.

Thousands of South Koreans held anti-Communist rallies in Seoul and other cities Wednesday. North Korea denied it was responsible, calling the accusation "preposterous and ridiculous."

The bomb attack Sunday at the Martyr's Mausoleum in Rangoon took place minutes before South Korea's president, Chun Doo-

Hwan, was to have placed a wreath there. His motorcade had been delayed and he was unhurt, but the victims included four members of his cabinet.

**Doubts Are Expressed**  
Earlier, Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported from Seoul:

Some Asian and European diplomats in Seoul expressed doubt Tuesday that North Korea was responsible. The diplomats said reports they had received from Rangoon suggested that the bombing might have been planned by Burmese insurgents intent on embarrassing the Burmese government during a visit by the South Korean

The sources said they had been told that one or possibly two undetonated bombs had been found in the mausoleum where the explosion occurred. This suggested, a diplomat said, that the aim had been to kill as many people as possible and not just the visiting South Koreans.

Meanwhile, a South Korean government spokesman reiterated the official position that North Korea was responsible. But he added that the supporting evidence was circumstantial.

The South Korean government has maintained a low-key reaction. Since Mr. Chun cut short what was to have been an 18-day tour of six Asian nations and returned home Monday, there has been little official comment.



**COLLISION AT SEA** — The Da Qing, a 4,700-ton Chinese ship, sank Wednesday after colliding with the 3,774-ton Indonesian freighter Gunung Klabat in waters east-northeast of Hong Kong. The Indonesian ship rescued 35 Chinese seamen; 24 others were missing.

## U.S. Keeps Trade Limits Despite Expiry of Law

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An administration official has said that the government will continue to enforce controls on U.S. exports after the law authorizing them expires at midnight Friday. With Congress in recess this week, there is no prospect that the Export Administration Act will be extended by then.

The official, Under Secretary of Commerce Lionel H. Olmer, specifically warned companies Tuesday against trying to take advantage of the lapse of the law by shipping proscribed products or technical information. The lapse could be as short as two days, until the Senate returns on Monday, or it could extend for weeks.

"What may appear to be a narrow window, temporarily available, will not prove to be there," Mr. Olmer said.

Administration officials said that President Ronald Reagan could give the Commerce Department fresh authority to regulate exports but was unlikely to do so as this would require a declaration that a national emergency exists.

Export controls have a variety of applications; the most sensitive are restrictions on the shipment of strategically useful goods and technology to the Soviet bloc.

The department's authority may lapse because Congress has not finished revising the Export Administration Act. The act would have expired Sept. 30 but for a 14-day extension signed by Mr. Reagan. In a separate bill, the House approved a further extension, to Oct. 28, but this awaits Senate action.

Mr. Olmer told members of the National Association of Manufacturers that President Reagan would receive a recommendation this week to invoke the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, a 1977 law under which the president could authorize the continuation of export controls.

But he refused to predict whether Mr. Reagan would accept this recommendation and acknowledge that, if the emergency powers were not invoked, there would be no statute to prohibit or license exports at least until Monday.

The administration appeared to be seeking a commitment from Senate aides to vote promptly on Monday on the House-passed bill extending the Export Administration Act. With the extension, there might be no interruption in the processing of export applications.

"We don't issue licenses over the weekend," Mr. Olmer said.

A Senate aide said he thought industry was unlikely to exploit the situation, particularly since the revised act, which is expected to clear Congress by Thanksgiving, would almost certainly be retroactive.

Mr. Hayden said, however, that the ship docked in the Colombo harbor in Sri Lanka on Sept. 29 with a general cargo.

"It was there for seven days," Mr. Hayden said. "It was asked by the Sri Lankan authorities to leave." After he spoke, the intelligence sources said they believed the ship was involved in the attack.

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## Dutchman Is Arrested In U.S. Land Fraud Case

By Dan Morain

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Belgian authorities, using a warrant issued here, have arrested a one-time Dutch journalist turned financial adviser in what officials are calling the largest real-estate fraud in American history.

U.S. authorities have started extradition procedures to bring Reink Kamer, 40, to Los Angeles to face federal charges of conspiracy and fraud.

His alleged role was to find Dutch investors seeking tax shelters. They were sold undeveloped and generally desolate land in the Antelope Valley area of Southern California, and in areas of Utah, Texas and New York state, according to the indictment.

Mr. Kamer's partner, Bernard Whitney, 64, of Manhattan Beach, California, pleaded not guilty Tuesday to charges of conspiring to bilk investors out of millions of dollars. Mr. Whitney was arrested here Friday.

Judge Richard A. Gidbois Jr. scheduled a U.S. District Court hearing on Mr. Whitney's request for a reduction of his bail. It was set at the unusually high figure of \$5 million after a federal prosecutor contended that Mr. Whitney might flee rather than stand trial.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kamer was taken into custody near Baarle-Her-

tog, a Belgian enclave surrounded by Dutch territory, officials said.

In the Netherlands, Mr. Kamer wrote a column for a widely circulated Dutch magazine, Panorama, recommending investments in gold, stamps and, more recently, real estate in the United States.

According to Dutch accounts, Mr. Kamer and Mr. Whitney, who was born in the Netherlands but has lived in Southern California for the past 40 years, met in the Netherlands in 1976.

They later began the American Land Program, a company designed to provide Dutch investors with tax shelters by investing in land in the United States.

According to the indictment, Mr. Kamer and Mr. Whitney used the company to cheat investors in at least four major land projects, in California, Utah, Texas and New York.

In the California deal, Mr. Kamer and Mr. Whitney are accused of telling potential investors that they would be building a 10,000-home development. The development never started. In the Utah project, the accused allegedly told investors that they would be developing a major ski resort. Construction never began.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Henry H. Rossbacher, who will prosecute, has said that an estimated 4,000 investors may have lost a total of \$200 million to \$2 billion, making it the largest such fraud in U.S. history.

## U.S. Navy Said Ready To Keep Oil Route Open

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy could thwart any Iranian attempt to block the entrance to the Gulf and cut off oil tanker traffic, Pentagon officials say.

Iran threatened to close the Gulf after France sold Iraq, Iran's enemy in the three-year-long Gulf war, five Super Etendard warplanes that can carry Exocet missiles.

There have been reports in the past week that the jets have already been sent to Iraq.

Iran reportedly fears that Iraq will use the jets to disrupt the export of Iranian oil, either by destroying a key oil terminal or by sinking tankers. Since 1980, Iran has repeatedly said it would close the Gulf but has never tried to carry out the threat.

[Iraqi Navy gunboats attacked and destroyed two Iranian vessels Wednesday in the northeastern corner of the Gulf, according to a Baghdad radio report quoted by The Associated Press from Nicosia.

[The radio, citing a military communiqué, said the first vessel was part of a convoy sailing west of Kharg Island when it was intercepted and destroyed by the Iraqi gunboats. A large Iranian warship attempted to rescue the stricken vessel but was attacked and destroyed, the radio added. There was no Iranian comment on the report.]

U.S. Navy sources said U.S. helicopters, escorted by fighters, could clear any mines the Iranians might place in the 26-mile (42-kilometer) Strait of Hormuz, through which much of the West's oil passes.

Officials said there were two major channels through the strait and that it would be difficult for the Iranians to block both without being detected by U.S. aerial patrols.

If the Iranians sank a ship's hull in one of the channels, they said, the navy could blow it up.

[Saudi Arabia warned Wednesday it would defend the Strait of Hormuz against any Iranian attempt to close it. United Press International reported from Beirut. It said the warning came from Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation.]

The latest Iranian threats came as an amphibious group carrying 2,000 U.S. marines was bound for the Indian Ocean from the Lebanese coast, where it was stationed for about a month.

In Baghdad, Iraq's capital, Western diplomats said Iraq could avoid escalation by not using the French jets. But they said they believed that the Iraqis wanted to provoke the Iranians into trying to close the Gulf, convinced that this would force the United States to side with Iraq against Iran.

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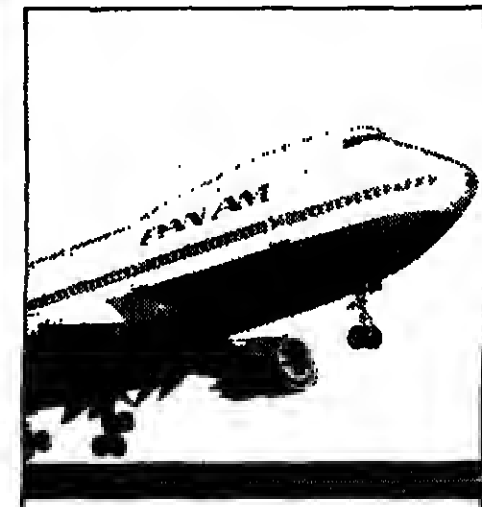
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## SCIENCE

## A Loner in Love With Genetics

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

WHEN Barbara McClintock learned she had won the Nobel Prize in Medicine, she was heard to exclaim, "Oh, dear," and then she walked out into the brisk morning air to pick walnuts. She is like that. She is known for baking with black walnuts. She is also known as a very private person, a loner in the laboratory and in life.

The 81-year-old Dr. McClintock, dressed in dungarees and carrying a bag of walnuts, left her apartment on the grounds of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York and strolled alone along a wooded path down by an inlet of the Long Island Sound. She once confessed that she finds "appliance is crushing." It was quiet out there in the woods.

She must have been hearing herself for the applause. For when she returned from her walk, Dr.

McClintock told William Udry, the laboratory's administrative director, "I will do what I have to do."

She issued a statement that was characteristic of her. She did not acknowledge the invaluable assistance of co-workers, for when she made the discovery of "jumping genes" 30 years ago, she was working alone. No, she wished to share the credit with her subjects, the ordinary maize plants from which, after meticulous observation, she had extracted an important insight into genetics. She is like that too. With good reason, a recent biography of Dr. McClintock is entitled, "A Feeling for the Organism."

In the statement, Dr. McClintock said: "It might seem unfair, however, to reward a person for having so much pleasure over the years, asking the maize plant to solve specific problems and then watching its responses."

Next, she obliged by holding a news conference at the laboratory

on Long Island. She is slim and spry, only a little more than five feet tall. Her brown hair, graying slightly now, is cropped short. Dutifully and courteously, she sat on a stool and spoke in a whisper, trying to explain herself and her work.

"You don't need the public recognition," she said. "You just need the respect of your colleagues."

Public recognition has come late in life. And though she has long been respected by her colleagues, they did not come to recognize the importance of her research to biological thought until recent years.

With her discovery that genetic information was not stationary, that it can translocate from one chromosome to another, Thomas Brooker, a senior scientist at Cold Spring Harbor, said yesterday that Dr. McClintock "ranks up with Darwin in understanding evolution."

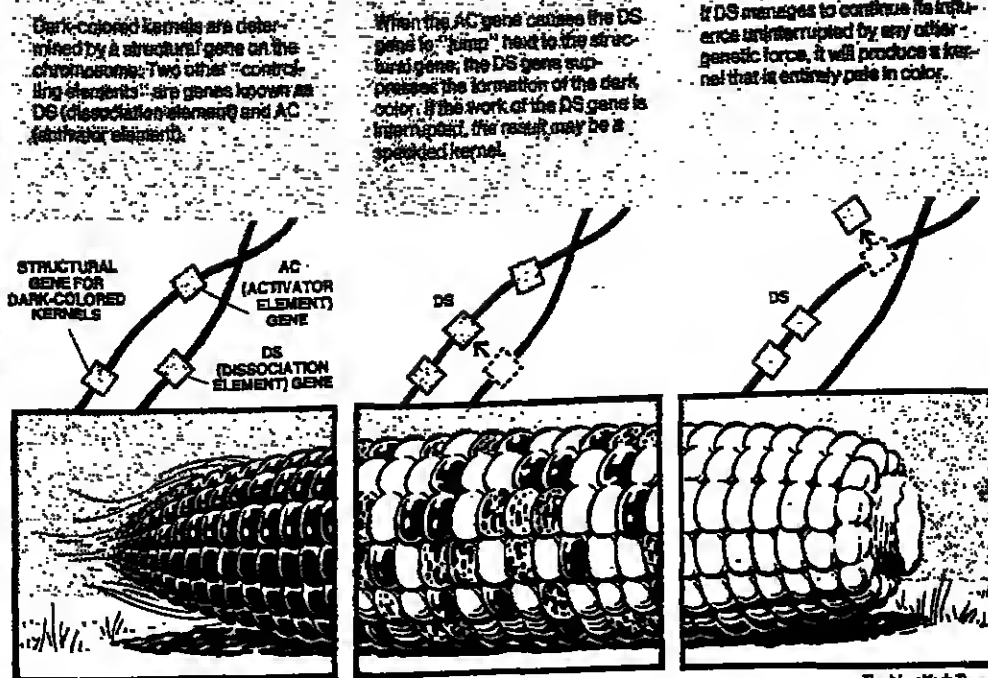
Barbara McClintock was born on June 16, 1902, in Hartford and grew up mostly in Brooklyn and small-town Massachusetts. When she enrolled at Cornell University in 1919, she wanted to study plant breeding, but the department would not accept a woman as major, so she majored in botany. She turned to plant genetics as a graduate student at Cornell, where she earned her doctorate in 1927.

For several years she taught and did research at Cornell and other campuses, but was considered too much of a maverick for university life. Out of a job in 1942, she got some timely encouragement from Marcus Rhoades, a colleague from Cornell who was then at Columbia University. He helped her land a research position at the Carnegie Institution's department of genetics, which was at Cold Spring Harbor. It marked the beginning of a long association with Carnegie and the laboratory, which is now an autonomous private institution engaged in basic biological research.

Her early work on anomalies in corn genetics was quickly recognized by her election in 1944 to the National Academy of Sciences, only the third woman to be so honored at that time. In her acceptance message, she said: "I am not a feminist, but I am always gratified when illogical barriers are broken — for Jews, women, Negroes, etc. It helps us all."

When Dr. McClintock first reported her discovery that genes "jump" around, at a symposium in 1951, she met with stony silence, according to her biographer, Evelyn Fox Keller. The other scientists either did not understand or would not believe this attack on the orthodox view of stationary genes. "No one much believed her or cared," said Stephen Blose of Cold Spring Harbor. "It didn't help that

## Dr. McClintock's Understanding of Kernels on a Cob



she was a woman." This cool reception, it seemed, caused her to retreat even further into solitary working and living habits.

Finally, in the last 10 years, the revolution in molecular biology brought confirmation of Dr. McClintock's theories. James D. Watson, director of the laboratory and a Nobel laureate for discovering the structure of DNA, the blueprint of life, noted that "it's really that science caught up with Barbara."

Dr. Keller, in her biography, said: "If Barbara McClintock's story illustrates the fallibility of science, it also bears witness to the

underlying health of the scientific enterprise. Her eventual vindication demonstrates the capacity of science to overcome its own characteristic kinds of myopia, reminding us that its limitations do not reinforce themselves indefinitely."

Since then, the honors have been many and frequent, including the National Medal of Science, the Lasker Award, the Lewis S. Rosenstiel Award for distinguished work in basic medical research. In 1981, she was chosen by the MacArthur Foundation to be its first Prize Fellow Laureate, which guarantees her an income of \$60,000 a year tax free for life.

But little has changed Dr. McClintock's ways. She still resists public appearances. She lives quietly alone — she has never been married — a short walk from the laboratory building that now bears her name. She is there seven days a week, often from early morning until 8:30 at night.

Once, in an interview with Dr. Keller, Dr. McClintock spoke of the "real affection" one gets for the pieces that "go together." In her experience, she said, "As you look at these things, they become part of you. And you forget yourself. The main thing about it is you forget yourself."

## Scientists Duplicate 'Splicing' of RNA in Lab

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After years of experimentation in the laboratory, research scientists have duplicated one of the most important but mysterious of life processes. They have succeeded in splicing ribonucleic acid (RNA) — a crucial step in the production of protein in all human and animal cells.

A better understanding of the growth, development and the regulation of genes is expected as scientists exploit the technique that made the duplication possible.

The splicing of RNA is often critical to the process by which the instructions of a gene are translated into the production of a product the cell requires. That translation, from the message encoded in the gene to action by the cell, is the particular province of RNA.

RNA splicing, a natural and almost continuous process in higher organisms, is entirely distinct from the artificial splicing of DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), the mainstay of recombinant DNA research, known popularly as gene splicing. The cutting and recombining

of DNA by human intervention has become a vehicle for all manner of research and applications, including the production of human proteins in bacteria and the creation of artificial genes that do not even exist in nature.

But, in terms of the genetic chemistry by which life actually proceeds, DNA is only a part of the story and probably not even the most complex part.

While DNA is the hereditary archive, the repository of all genetic information in living things, RNA carries out the design. RNA controls the production of proteins and other things that give each cell its identity. In some cases it appears to be in the processing of RNA that decisions are made concerning which of a cell's genes are activated and used.

In the arrangement of the chemical subunits in its long strands, DNA carries the genetic instructions that endow the cell with all its hereditary traits and capabilities. The cell translates these instructions into action by making a copy of the DNA in the form of RNA. Later the RNA is used as a template for the manufacture of the cell's characteristic products.

## CURRENTS

## New Theory of Evolution Is Explored

CHARLESTON, South Carolina (UPI) — Studies of insulin and a female hormone indicate that the commonly held theory that all life evolved from a single cell may be wrong, an internationally known biochemist says.

Dr. Christian Schwabe, 53, of the Medical University of South Carolina says the origins of species may result from independent, continuous lines of development.

Dr. Schwabe broke down the molecular structure of relaxin, a hormone that widens the birth canal in female animals, in the mid-1970s. His new theory of evolution has produced sufficient interest to warrant an \$80,000 grant by the National Science Foundation for a detailed study.

The theory, which Dr. Schwabe calls "the genetic potential hypothesis," has drawn a mixed response from the scientific community. "The reaction has ranged from total ridicule to thoughtful head shaking to a full embracing," he said in an interview. Dr. Schwabe, who moved from West Germany to the United States in 1956, said his evidence shows several separate molecular events early in Earth's development generated an untold number of independent and continuous lines of descent.

## Brighter Outlook for Halley's Comet

PASADENA, California (UPI) — Researchers say Halley's Comet calculated earlier to be barely visible during its next swing around the sun in 1986, will be five to six times brighter than previous estimates, researchers said.

Speaking at a Jet Propulsion Laboratory conference, the researchers, Charles Morris and John Borge, said calculations of Halley's brightness in 1986 had been based on observations made in 1910, when the comet last passed through the inner solar system. They said the 1910 measurements underestimated its true brightness and that the 1986 pass should reveal a showier comet than many had anticipated.

According to earlier estimates, the comet would be barely visible to the unaided eye but Dr. Morris, of the Prospect Hill Observatory in Massachusetts, said it should seem as bright as Polaris, the pole star.

## High-Tech Legs for Amputees

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts (AP) — Computerized, battery-powered, high-tech artificial legs are being developed by engineers who hope they can give amputees the best substitute yet for nature's own.

The researchers at Massachusetts Institute of Technology have already built several experimental models, including ones that move and flex with their own built-in motors.

"The mainstay of our work is that we want to try to customize legs' behavior to the individual and what they happen to be trying to do," says Dr. Woodie C. Flowers, a mechanical engineering professor.

Researchers hope this will give amputees the ability to walk more naturally, even up and down stairs.

## New Animal Category Is Established

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists have discovered a new classification of animal life that brings to 35 the number of phyla into which all animal life on Earth is categorized, says the Smithsonian Institution.

A phylum is one of seven units used in the scientific classification of life. The latest discovery contains tiny undersea animals measuring less than one-hundredth of an inch in length and is only the third new group discovered and detailed in this century, according to the announcement.

Dr. Reinhardt M. Kristensen of the University of Copenhagen in Denmark discovered the animal group in sediment samples from around the world.

## Alcohol-Gallstone Link Is Seen

LONDON (AP) — Drinking the equivalent of a half-bottle of wine each day might help prevent gallstones, but heavy drinking could have the opposite effect, British researchers say.

Writing in The Lancet, the British medical journal, doctors at Bristol Royal Infirmary said moderate drinking lowers bile cholesterol saturation, the main cause of gallstones.

"The finding that alcohol lowers bile saturation suggests that regular, moderate drinkers have less of a risk of gallstone formation," the research team reported. But, they said, alcohol in large amounts might actually increase the risk of both gallstones and heart disease.

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## Little-Known CIA Office Writes Secret Histories

By Ian Black

WASHINGTON — Somewhere inside the sprawling headquarters of the Central Intelligence Agency in Langley, Virginia, a small group of professional scholars is producing volume after volume of secret history books that will never be found on the shelves of America's public libraries.

The CIA's historical office, which is little known even inside the agency, is a unique organization with unique problems.

"There are a lot of people out there who simply don't want things written down," said one person familiar with the office's work.

Under Director William J. Casey, who is an amateur historian, the office has been reborn, three years after it was killed off by internal arguments and lack of funds.

"At the moment, the office is undergoing a mild revival," said a government historian in another agency. "How far it will get I couldn't predict. It just depends on who is and who isn't interested in having histories written."

The scholar who occupies the CIA's chair of secret history apparently had his doubts as well. Before taking up the post in August 1981, according to a former colleague, Kenneth McDonald kept open his tenure on the faculty of George Washington University.

The CIA is proud of him, to judge by the relatively large amount of information the agency divulges about a career that includes four years in the Marines, degrees from Yale and Oxford and a professorship of strategy at the Naval War College.

But the agency will reveal no details of the work done by Mr. McDonald and three assistants.

Former CIA officials and scholars said the office concentrates more on the structure and organization of the agency than on the history of individual operations. Accounts of past operations, sources said, may be found in the records of other CIA offices.

The only publicly available information about the history program is in a footnote in a volume summarizing almost three decades of the CIA's existence, which was prepared for a 1975 study on U.S. intelligence activities by a Senate commission headed by Frank Church, an Idaho Democrat.

Anne Karalekas, the commission staff member who wrote the study, included among her sources "approximately 75 volumes from a series of internal CIA histories, a rich if uneven collection of studies which deal with individual agency components, the administrations of the directors of central intelligence, and specialized areas of intelligence analysis."

The historical staff was established under the directorship of General Walter Bedell Smith in 1951, shortly after the CIA evolved from the World War II Office of Strategic Services.

"It has had a checkered history," said one scholar, "flourishing and receding depending on the circumstances."

In the mid-1970s, according to sources in the Reagan administration, the CIA office worked well, coordinating its activities with the historical offices of other agencies, especially the State and Defense departments, and helping them to classify CIA-originated material.

Under Jack Feiffer, Mr. McDonald's predecessor, "there was a brief flowering of the exchange of information," a State Department historian said. And that, according to another source, "contributed to Feiffer's rapid demise."

Around 1978, when an executive order by President Jimmy Carter complicated the already tangled rules on declassification of government documents, and the CIA budget was slashed, the agency's historical office began to wither. Mr. Feiffer was removed and the office was closed in January 1980.

"A lot of people were horrified that a program that had already been pared down to about one and a half people should be closed down entirely," said another former CIA official. He said the decision by Stanford Turner, then the CIA director, was "absolutely barbaric."

The closing angered other government historians, who lobbied for the office's revival. It reopened, the CIA said, in October 1980.

Mr. McDonald, according to a colleague in another government historical office, "is getting a fine reputation around town as someone who is intelligent and knowledgeable."

## Mitterrand Begins Visit To Brussels With Aides

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — President Francois Mitterrand of France, accompanied by six of his ministers, arrived in Brussels on Wednesday for a three-day state visit.

Talks with Belgian officials will center on increased European integration, cooperation in Africa, NATO missiles in Western Europe, a \$220-million purchase of helicopters and anti-tank missiles by the Belgian Air Force, nuclear plants to be built by France on the Belgian border, and a high-speed train to link Paris with Brussels and Bonn.

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	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chgs
IMPCO	6229	27	24	24	-2%
TILES	6463	27	24	24	-2%
Worship &	4163	27%	25%	25%	+2%
Worship &	3077	24%	23%	23%	-1%
PAUL &	3257	25	24%	24%	+2%
MOORE	3114	24%	23%	23%	-2%
PROFF	1616	24%	24%	24%	-2%
POREME	1147	24%	24%	24%	-2%
WILLIAMS	883	4%	3%	3%	+%

High	Low	Close	Chgs
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By Jean Rafferty

As legendary as he is controversial, the 45-year-old world of haute couture has been in the business since he was 15. He was already groomed and as a model as well as an orchestra conductor. He has arranged for 11 of his summer ready-to-wear collections of 30 people will be shown in 20 models and combs through 400 models whose he will accentuate the various fashion messages of his Kimino, Thierry Mugler, and Dior. Lanvin, Givenchy, and Dior, Valentino and Gucci.

He is a man, who showed the fashion world that it is not just a "very Parisian" but one that is easily won over. For Kimino, Wednesday, he showed an "ambience" of "half Asiatic." For Mugler, the look is, "For Me, the look is, 'mischievousness' and 'theatrical' and I love to play with the audience." He said.

As styles, like clothing, change to the seasons. "Winter is more sleek and classic, like more disciplined," he said.

"Next summer changes to more gender, fuller, with softness near the face, the collections the changes to a soft, elegant, tied with at the nape of the neck, the designers to "betray the masculine" for the "feminine" of Friday's Ungaro and Chanel of those next week.

(Continued on Page 16)



# FRENCH FASHION

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1983

Page 9



Clockwise, for spring '84, the softened shapes of Kenzo, Karl Lagerfeld for Chloé, Emanuel Ungaro, Dior, Yves Saint Laurent and (below) Claude Montana.

## Designers Soften the Lines at Spring Collections

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — The spring/summer collections opened this week, but no one is promising any startling surprises and there is bound to be a feeling of déjà vu. For, as a rule, fashion changes six months earlier, for fall and winter. Summer is just a follow-up and an evolution of the preceding winter's trends.

The reasons for this transitional approach are many. Summer is a short season and a time of year when one wears fewer clothes, next to nothing in some cases. Summer also calls for inexpensive clothes, with women on boats and beaches putting their money on swimsuits and inexpensive cottons. The big bucks are spent in winter, on substantial items like suits, evening gowns and furs.

Despite the lack of suspense, fashion in Paris this season will still offer several points of view. Yves Saint Laurent is sure to keep honing his chemise, a perennial best seller that he pushed with unusual vigor at his last couture collection three months ago. His approach is sure to be influential again, and many countries have already indi-

cated that they are striving toward a looser, more fluid silhouette. Thierry Mugler, for one, said he will ease off his form-fitting designs, which he used to sculpt a bewitching hourglass figure, a shape that is now best carried out by Azzedine Alaïa.

But Mugler claims that these days are over for him. He has been through this routine he said, and finds the little black skirt, cupping the derrière, *démodé*. Mugler added that his collection will be quieter than last winter, but he will continue to emphasize waist and bosom and will stay with his "passion-red" colors. Things are looking up for Mugler who is moving to elegant premises on the Faubourg St-Honore — closing in on couture establishment designers.

Kenzo said that he will have a strict, straight and longish look, with skirts grazing the ankles. Basically, he will show two silhouettes, a slim, fitted one and another far looser with big prints and plaids. He will pursue his trip into folklore land with African prints. Colors will include green, claret and navy. A man with a festive sense, Kenzo,

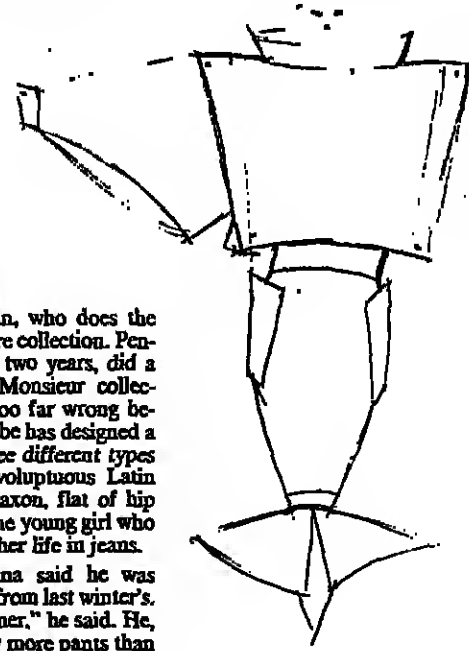
who first started in a circus-like atmosphere, is now changing gear. His next collection will be shown in the chateau of Maisons Laffitte and he is turning it into a black-tie affair.

Karl Lagerfeld, who is designing his last collection for Chloé (their contract ends Dec. 31) said he has not made up his mind whether he will renew his contract. But whether he does it or not, one can expect this collection to be a series of firecrackers, Lagerfeld having made Chloé one of the most prestigious labels in the world. His main theme will be a mermaid silhouette with bloused, easy tops and longer, tapered skirts. The Chanel collection, which is officially designed by Gilles Dutoit, is, in effect, a follow-up of the couture collection that Lagerfeld designed last season. Lagerfeld is a busy man these days. Besides his fashion work, he is also helping Princess Caroline of Monaco edit the Christmas celebrity issue of French Vogue. "I'm a sort of unofficial artistic adviser," he said.

It will be the first time that Gerard Pannexon will design the Dior ready-to-wear, taking over

from Marc Bohan, who does the prestigious couture collection. Pannexon, who, for two years, did a successful Dior Monsieur collection, cannot go too far wrong because, as he said, he has designed a collection for three different types of women: the voluptuous Latin one, the Anglo-Saxon, flat of hip and sporty, and the young girl who generally spends her life in jeans.

Claude Montana said he was changing his line from last winter's "Summer is summer," he said. He, for one, will show more pants than skirts. He is also going from rounded lines into strongly angular, architectural ones.



## Alexandre Promises to Orchestrate Many Surprises. When Arranging Hairstyle Themes of 11 Designers

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — As legendary as the heads he coifs, Alexandre is riding high in the world of haute coiffure after 45 years in the business. A month after his 61st birthday, trim, impeccably groomed and as indefatigable as ever, he is orchestrating the hair arrangements for 11 of the spring/summer ready-to-wear shows.

For eight hectic days, Alexandre and his team of 20 people will wield brushes and combs through the locks of 400 models whose coiffures must accentuate the vastly different fashion messages of Jean Paton, Kimijima, Thierry Mugler, Chloé, Ungaro, Lanvin, Givenchy, Chanel, Dior, Valentino and Saint Laurent.

For Paton, who showed Tuesday, he created, "a very Parisian luxury, but one that is easily wearable." For Kimijima Wednesday, he presented "an ambience — half French, half Asiatic." For Mugler on Thursday the look is, "audaciousness, mischievousness — he adores the theatrical, and I love to provide it," Alexandre said.

Hairstyles, like clothes, are linked to the seasons. "Winter chignons are sleek and classic, tighter and more disciplined," he explained. "Next summer chignons are smoother, gentler, fuller, with a lovely softness near the face. For these collections the chignon becomes a soft *catogan*, tied with a ribbon at the nape of the neck."

Reluctance to "betray the secrets of the designers" forbade any details of Friday's Ungaro and Chloé show, or of those next week, be-



Fall '83 for Mugler.

yond his summary of mood: "An emphasis is on the supple, the wavy, the glamorous — a wearable sophistication in the middle of a certain madness" and a different kind of hairdresser's "tease" derived from the styles he did for two of his most illustrious clients. For one collection, "I have attached the hair in the classic style of Princess Grace." (In the 25 years he was her hairdresser, he invented more than 300 coiffures for her.) "For another designer, I have revived the extravagant chignon of Marie Callas, but everyone must guess which is for whom."

Collection hairdos are discussed in conference, then final designs

tacked up to be used as a guide backstage at the shows. Inspiration comes from "a fabric, a hat, the atmosphere of the fashion house itself." Or it springs from the perceptions of years of rapport between hairdresser and designer.

"Our job is to understand and analyze the silhouette the designer wishes to define," Alexandre said, "then strike the right note for each one in the limited time we have available. If I misrepresent the design of the couturier who has depended on me, then it's a catastrophe for him and for me."

The collections have become more like show business spectacles, and he extends the analogy. "Like the opera star, the song is written, but one must perform it. The interpretation according to the gifts of the performer, that's the art."

"We try, my orchestra of 20 and I, and if I'm von Karajan, then I must see that everything is perfect. I do not permit myself to make mistakes. The last minute placing of a ribbon, a jewel, a flower, must be done correctly."

To ensure this perfection, duties are assigned with a military precision. At each show one person is in charge of short hair, another for long, one places the hats, another oversees ornaments, yet another checks the model's hair as she changes clothes and repairs any damage. "Rather like naughty children, they just rip the clothes off," Alexandre said referring to the necessity of quick changes during the fast-paced fashion shows. "We can do 200 comb-outs for one collection. Often three or even four stylists are working on one girl."



Alexandre's elegantly sophisticated evening chignon.

The worst moments occur usually in the afternoon when models arrive late because of earlier shows and stylists have only 15 to 20 minutes to get them ready. Through it all, he said, they must keep an "Olympian calm — inside there is a thousand degree heat, but the anguish mustn't show."

Does Alexandre personally work all 11 collections? "Does Mr. von Karajan abandon his orchestra?" he exclaimed. "I must be there to warm up my team." In addition, as president of the international hairdressers' association, Interciffure, he will be host to students from 12 countries, including Argentina, Australia, Singapore and the United States as well as Europe, bring-

ing them backstage at the collections to observe.

Alexandre, whose personal style incorporates professionalism, discretion and unpretentious manners, has been not only the coiffeur, but the confidant of many celebrated women.

"I'm a man of duty," he explained. "If they say that on the trampoline of fashion, 'Alexandre has been lucky,' it is because if someone chooses me, I won't let them down."

His salon prices are on a par with other top Paris stylists. Haircuts start at 135 francs, 200 francs if done by Alexandre. But an elaborate arrangement by Alexandre can cost more than 1,000 francs.

# Christian Dior

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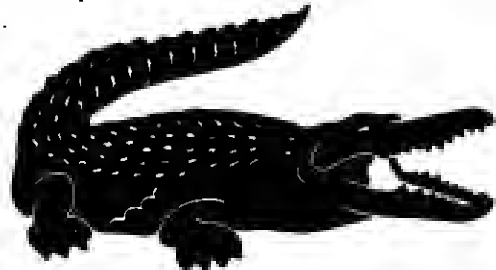
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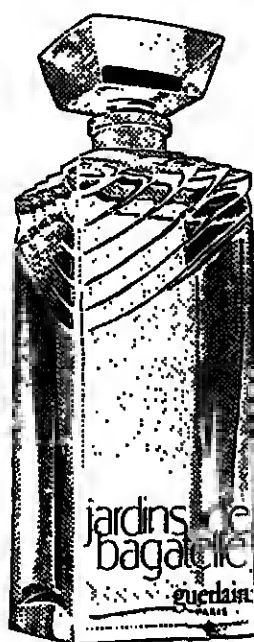
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Emanuel Ungaro, Karl Lagerfeld for Chloé and Jean-Louis Scherrer  
lavished lace on the designs for their fall '83 collections.

## Lace Accents Fashion's Mood of Elegance

PARIS — Lace, the exquisite gossamer fabric that has been the mark of elegant refinement in dress for hundreds of years, is strongly back in style. All the couturiers included at least one ensemble made of lace this season. Some, like Cardin and Saint Laurent, liberally lavished lace throughout their collections.

"There is a new enthusiasm for lace in haute couture," Jacques

Mouclier, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture and spokesman for French couturiers, said recently. "It is regaining a prominent place in French fashion. This year the most prestigious designs used lace."

Fashion in lace from 1590 to 1983 was celebrated in a sumptuous fashion show held in late July on the colonnaded staircase leading into the gardens of the Palais Galliera where a lace exhibition presented by the Musée de la Mode et du Costume runs until Oct. 30.

For French lace manufacturers, who lead the world in lace production, it is the most encouraging sign since the heyday of the postwar years when many women favored lace for the indispensable little cocktail dress and fashionable brides were swathed in veils of Alençon or Valenciennes lace.

Sales of "traditional lace" (machine-made lace using the Jacquard principle on a Leavers loom) reached 500 million francs (\$62 million) last year, with exports to 50 countries bringing in 290 million francs from top customers in Italy, Japan, Germany and the United States.

After a straight three-year rise,

this year's exports are expected to top 300 million francs.

These recent successes are due to a new design awareness in the industry and because "manufacturers are inventing new laces in direct collaboration with couture designers," said Frank Ginston, a past secretary-general of the Fédération Nationale des Dentelles Tulle, Broderies et Cuirpures, the national lace federation.

Marescot-Riechers, machine lace makers since 1880, claims to have supplied 90 percent of the lace used in this year's French fall and winter output. "We've made a special effort in design consultation with individual couturiers in bringing out 35 to 40 new patterns this season," Claude Coudray, manager of Marescot-Riechers, said.

Grouped in Calais and Caudry in the north of France, Lyons and Le Puy in the south, using 700 looms, 80 manufacturers produce technologically brilliant imitations of the traditional handmade lace patterns, which is, contrary to expectation, surprisingly difficult.

The process of interweaving the threads makes it very solid," Mr. Ginston said. "Despite its delicate look, it won't tear like other fabrics."

There are as many different kinds of lace as the historic towns and villages known over the centuries for their local specialties and the machine-made variations still bear the legendary names—Alençon, Valenciennes, Chantilly, du Puy. Classically made from linen, cotton, silk or wool ("blonde" lace draws its name from the eggshell silk of its thread), much modern lace is now made from man-made fibers.

There are, however, two basic types of handmade lace: needlepoint, derived from embroidery, such as Alençon, Argentan and Venetian rose-point lace; and bobbin lace, a weave of two crossed threads blocked by a third, which characterizes Chantilly, Valenciennes and du Puy, traditionally made on a "pillow" with a hollowed-out drum onto which the pattern is picked out in pins and woven using dozens of bobbins of thread.

Prices of machine-made lace and handmade lace are hard to compare. Marescot's Coudray quotes a trade price of from 200 francs to 1,000 francs for almost one yard of dress length lace. Fourisot's handmade productions run from 400

(Continued on Page 14)

## Customized Accessories: The Quality Collectibles

By Barbara MacLennan

PARIS — The impeccably dressed man who recently asked Jean-Pierre Renard to make him a crocodile briefcase and six matching suitcases — total price, \$22,000 — is the sort of person who would always consider buying custom-made accessories.

But so is the elegant woman who orders a pair of custom-made shoes for \$350 at Castelli's because her feet will like them and besides they will last longer than four pairs of fashionable ready-to-wear shoes. Both know exactly what they want: the ultimate in luxury, perfect comfort, something made especially for them and accessories that will endure for years and years. They think their name, their taste, is just as important as anyone else's and they are probably right. Paris offers more than the elegant creations of famous couture designers. It also has master craftsmen who do not think any farther ahead than their next client, a perfectionist insisting on exquisitely made accessories.

Bechti does not just make shoes for kings and princes. It seems there are a lot of other men willing to pay at least \$800 and then wait two months for a pair of perfectly fitting, classic-looking shoes. For those who are slightly insecure and would not want to have the impression that they had just discovered the elite world of custom-made shoes, the custom-made shoes will specially polish the newly crafted shoes to make them look respectably old. And when they are worn down a bit, in 10 years, he will resole them and make them look like new, for just \$110.

Lobb, the English boot maker, has been in Paris since 1900 and in 1973 moved into Hermès, where the clientele has gotten younger but is just as patient — the wait is six to eight months for a pair of beautifully made shoes. The price is \$900.

Castelli's owner, Salvatore di Geronimo, said many of his women clients are tired of having so many shoes; the others want something no one else has. "Industrialization has been hard on feet. We make shoes just like in the old days. You cannot work extra soft leather with a machine," Mr. di Geronimo said. The first pair of Castelli handmade shoes costs \$300, once the form is made — there are 1,500 in the back room — other pairs cost \$200.

One woman wanted a handbag exactly like the 20-year-old rose ostrich bag she had in her hand and another wanted her favorite bag reproduced in four different colors. They get precisely what they want within five days from Chichen-Itza. Prices range from \$300 to \$1,000. "People get attached to beautifully made accessories; when you've had a bag for 10 years you want to have it for another 10 and when the price of everything goes up quality does not seem that much more," Jacqueline Lollereau, who is considered one of the best artisans in Paris, said.

Most people who have their gloves made by Delrey are not planning on picking needles like the Greek poet, Homer who was the first to ring their praise. Forty people work with meticulous care to fill a 150 drawers with gloves of every size, color and design and suddenly it is not enough because gloves are "in" again. Which is why, even paying \$180 dollars for a pair, a client will still have to wait for one month for them to be made.

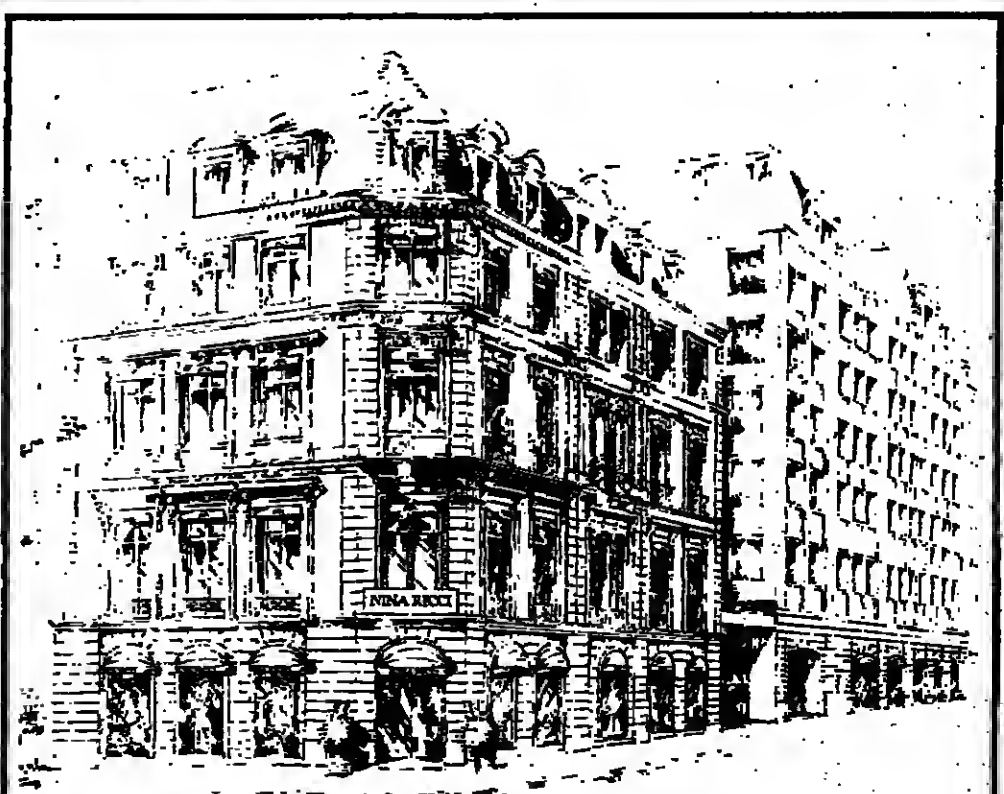
"I am seeing as many Americans now as I did before the war; once we have their hand on record they can go home and order by mail," Pierre Pinçon, owner of Delrey, said. "The big trend now is long gloves that are draped all the way up near the shoulder. Not everyone who wants them can afford them at about \$200. But they can have a pair of short peccary gloves for \$70."

Rita Hayworth and Gloria Swanson were just two of the famous women who flattered their faces with hats from Paulette de la Bruyère, known professionally as Madame Paulette, where a simple veil costs \$35 and a not so simple one \$625. Madame Paulette designs hats for Chanel and Claude Montana. From the time she looks at a client's face to decide the shape, the swatch of fabric from the dress she will be wearing with the hat and has her idea sewn together, 10 days will have gone by.

Let it rain — and do not worry if it will — and Madame Madeline Gély will make a copy of that fabulous umbrella left at home or one that is just a fantasy unless she thinks the color makes you look "under the weather." Jane Birkin can testify to that. She broke the handle of her 1930s umbrella recently, a cluster of cherries carved out of wood, and made Madame Gély promise to make her another one before she would continue working on her latest film.

The couture perfection found at Sabbia Rosa may be a private luxury, but that should not detract from the pleasure of designing one's own lingerie, including the color, form, how much lace and where. "We show customers existing designs, a color sheet, an assortment of lace and then they can create their own lingerie — it is as personal as you can get and makes a woman feel pretty inside," Sabbia Rosa said. There is a return to femininity.

(Continued on Page 15)



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17, Rue FRANÇOIS-I<sup>er</sup>  
39, Avenue MONTAIGNE

فكان من المفضل

Rue de G

de Montreuil de France

PARIS — The attraction of

the Rue de Grenelle — is not just

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# FRENCH FASHION

## Black, Blue Can Simplify Building of Wardrobes

PARIS — "A woman is always safe in blue."

That kind of musty fashion dictum has always been suspect. But when a woman who has lived, explained and designed fashion for the past three decades insists that the basic wardrobe for a woman in the '80s can be limited to knit, jersey and flannel in just black or blue, it is worth taking a second look.

This dressing edict comes from Peggy Roche, former mannequin, editor of Elle and, as of two-and-a-half months ago, designer. She has already attracted international attention in her boutique at 7 Rue du Pré aux Clercs. Private customers are collecting her clothes and store buyers from a dozen countries have placed orders. U.S. stores attracted by her philosophy include Bergdorf-Goodman, I. Magnin and Harrie.

Many remember Peggy Roche as a star model at Jacques Heim, Guy Laroche and Hubert de Givenchy. In those days, a mannequin had to stand for hours while couturiers and their aides draped, cut and tacked fabric — sometimes even sewing buttons onto their bodies — to create a dress from start to finish. A few thousand hours of that adds up to firsthand experience of fashion in general and how to go about designing it in particular.

From there she moved to Elle in the early '60s. The magazine, then at its most prestigious period, literally re-defined the French fashion magazine giving readers access to style that had previously been reserved for an international minority. During her several years as a fashion journalist, Elle became the blueprint for many other fashion magazines. And after she worked behind the scenes in a range of ready-to-wear groups, she decided to go on her own.

She goes just one better than Henry Ford and the first cars he offered in a choice of black or black, and makes it black and navy blue. One shade always trims the other, whichever way you take it.

Flap-fronted sailor pants fastened by gilt buttons are the dominant theme — "because they swing across the years from 16 to 60." Straight but full, they are worn with blazers in superb Racine jersey and sell for 1,500 francs. They are fastened low by a single button shaped like a sunburst jewel. Flap-front skirts are 1,350 francs and are matched most often with cardigans piped in satin at 1,650 francs.

The same two-tone policy puts contrast binding on hefty knit mid-

group of experienced fringe designers to move back into the fashion business. The Peggy Roche version is intrinsically classic yet up to date: Indemodable is the French tag for clothes that will not fly out of fashion tomorrow afternoon.

"Everything is designed to go right through from morning to evening," she said.

Such chic demands splashes of light and color which she provides with rhinestone jewels, short necklaces of crystal cabochons threaded onto passementerie, and skip-rope pearl necklaces worn with the '30s touch of a big casual knot at the side of the throat.

Buyers in town for the prêt-à-porter are checking out her summer '84 look, which will be by her standards wildly colorful. Everything, but everything is in beige, khaki and white, with accessories of shocking pink.

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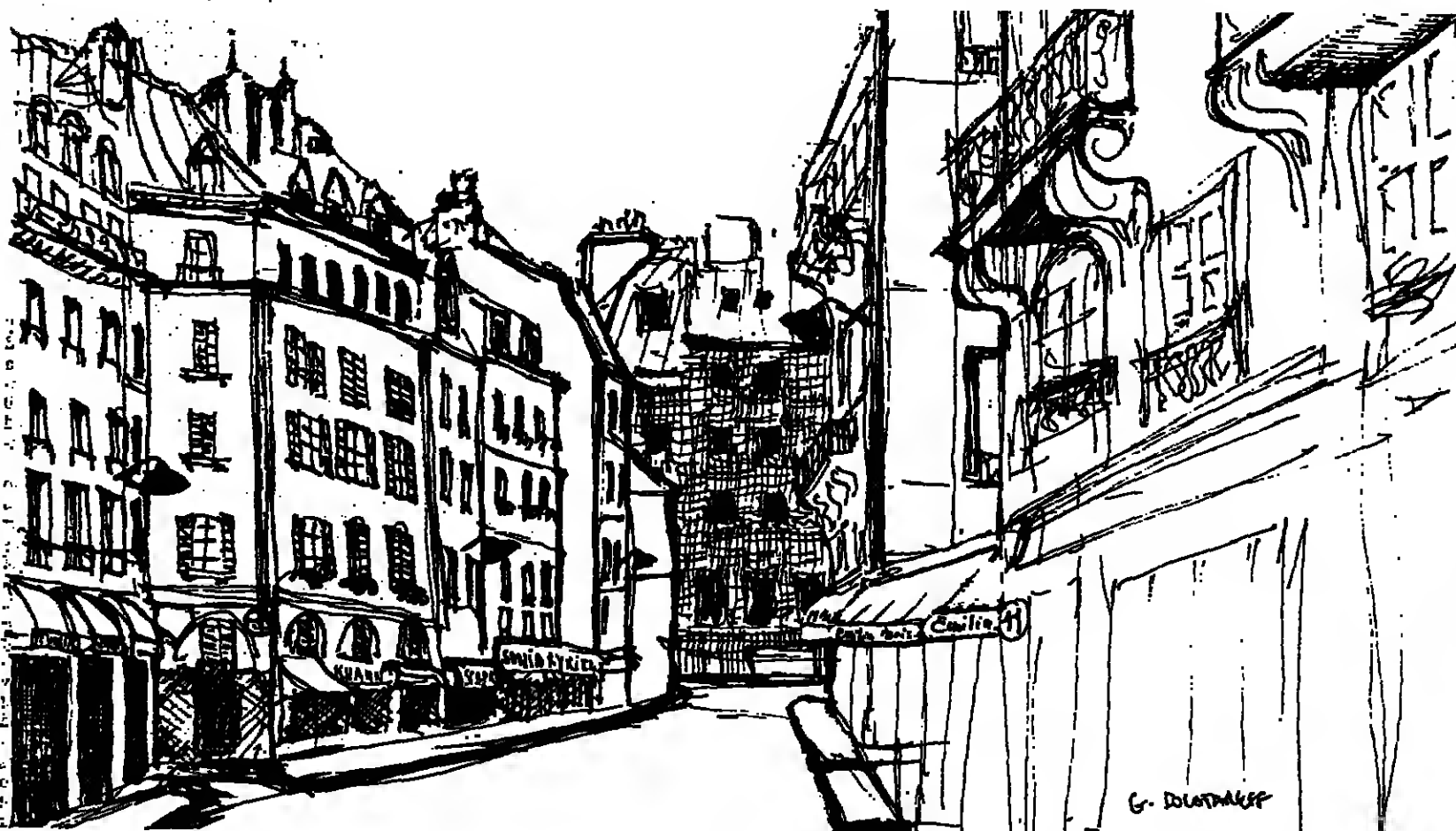
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## Rue de Grenelle: Left Bank's New 'In' Shopping Spot

By Monique de Faucon

PARIS — The attraction of The Twickenham — called la taverne by Left Bank locals — is not just the pub's 92-franc set-price lunch, but its location, which results in a lively mix of intellectuals from Grasset Publishing around the corner, a growing number of ready-to-wear entrepreneurs and the trendy clients who have followed.

Of the 23 "names" in fashion boutiques, no fewer than 12 have moved into a 500-yard (450-meter) stretch of the Rue de Grenelle between the Cercle de la Croix Rouge and the Boulevard Raspail.

The first two arrivals had the strip to themselves for years: Sonia Rykiel in 1968 and Revillon in 1971. Both had discerned a slightly tacky trend developing in the fashion-mad Rue de Sévres a few yards away, and preferred to turn the corner. As Sévres went down-market and the rentals soared, others followed. They bought out cafes, printers, antique dealers and even taxidermists, creating the best new mix of competitive resources that allows a woman to dress from head to foot.

The shopping trip commences at the Cercle de la Croix Rouge with the first of Revillon and ends with the boutique of Michel Leger.

Here is what the Rue de Grenelle offers in a short, zigzag stroll:

• No. 2. This branch of Revillon's main store specializes in maroon, in "tweed printed" moose, jumbo fur sweaters and fur-lined coats. Prices begin around 4,600 francs for ones with mock beaver lining. When faced with Revillon prices two factors should be kept in mind: This is one of the few furriers that buy directly at the international fur auctions so quality is outstanding; secondly, design criteria are studiously established to ensure that no style is outdated for four years.

• No. 3. Facing the furrier is René Caty's shoe shop, where everything is French-made. Slim pumps are selling at 580 francs, high-heeled lace-up boots at 700 francs and the latest suede calf, two-tone pumps in regulation black and Havana, black and grey or black and beige at 690 francs. Sonia Rykiel is a faithful client.

• No. 6. This is the address from which Rykiel established herself as the unchallenged queen of French jersey fashion and creative knits. She shares No. 6 with Scapa Hommes, a kind of Gallic Ivy League men's shop. It is popular with the conservative students of the political science college around the corner, the sons of Raymond Barre, former prime minister, Dior's Marc Bohan, the rising movie actor Francis Huster and the current intellectual superior of France, Bernard-Henri Lévy. Princess Caroline of Monaco and the French singer Sylvie Vartan also shop here for the current men in their lives.

• No. 8. It is shoes again, but this time Italian. Guido Pasquali has a hit with his front-slit, low-heeled moccasins for 1,075 francs and his soft pumps on seven-centimeter (nearly three-inch) heels.

• No. 10. Emmanuelle Khanh, one of the most recent arrivals, is mostly stocked with Rumanian embroidered shirts, fall herringbone or tweed two-pieces and chenille sweaters. The best of these are striking multicolored reproductions

of canvases by famous artists such as Paul Klee at 2,090 francs.

• No. 5. Across the road is ETNO, with an ethnic touch that is presently Japanese. ETNO has heavy winter cottons and skirts rolled around the waist and cinched with obi-size belts, and an African mood is promised for spring.

• No. 7. At Mand Frizon, the actresses Anouk Aimée, Catherine Deneuve and Claudia Cardinale drop in for soft, supple and wadded belts and bags. They turn the corner to 83 Rue des Saints-Pères to match them to Frizon's shoes.

This is the crossroad dominated by The Twickenham pub.

• No. 14. Charles Kammer offers the young kind of "Sacha" footwear with a three-strap sandal on six-centimeter heels for 695 francs. It is the current best-seller in black, grey and a choice of browns.

• No. 11. Emilia scatters her luxury bags, belts and shoes around one of the few spacious boutiques on the street.

• No. 20. The first to penetrate beyond the Rue des Saints-Pères was Chacok, the south of France designer who succeeded in transplanting Midi fantasies and colors to Paris. Her printed silks, painted satins bleached with crepe, and light-weight, striped tent dresses (robes housées) pull in fans as disparate as the increasingly fashion-conscious Socialist, Edith Cresson, minister for foreign trade, and the daughters of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. (One lot or the other will stop coming when they know.)

• No. 22. Here, Chacok's new junior shop, Fleur de Rhum, commands the same apolitical loyalties: Members of the Mitterrand family and Princess Hélène de Lichtenstein as well as anyone else attracted by wild yet perfectly coordinated patchworks, superb embroidery and colorful dresses that marry knit with leather — all with a mild folklore accent.

This street was once an antique dealers' reserve. And one of those not yet bought out has ingeniously joined the fashion binges. Also at No. 22, Birgitte Haga has added to her elegant show of objects some of those superb 19th-century shawls that have become a staple of French dinner parties and theater-going. Authentic paisley designs they range from 2,200 francs through some outside beauties of the Napoleon III period, which, at 4,800 francs, are big enough to replace a topcoat.

• No. 24. The address is shared by Eva Blaise and Chris R, who manage not to tread on each other's turf. Eva is the hot address for original sweaters and silk jersey dresses, in black with boat neckline at around 680 francs. Chris has brought together collections by Soziko, Michel Harcourt and André Rayat, all very different members of the same school of laid-back fashion.

Parking is difficult in the district, and impossible after No. 30, where chauffeur-driven limos, and diplomatic limousines hitch up onto the high sidewalks.

• No. 31 and No. 37. Claude Montana for women and for men respectively is the draw for the limo crowd. Many buyers are embassy couriers making orders for the Middle East, Switzerland or the United States. They arrive with reference pages ripped from French fashion magazines and leave after

placing literally shipping orders often of six or more ensembles at a time. Montana's clothes rate as the most upmarket leather gear in the world. Even the 5,000-franc men's suits in pin-striped banker's grey have collars and shoulder patches in leather.

• No. 35. Between the two Montanas is the offbeat design work of Claude Revillon, all made by craftsmen. Unlined capes in alpaca (2,300 francs) or mohair (1,600 francs) are made by hand. Only a dressmaker could add the encrustations of silk down one side of a 790-franc cardigan.

• No. 33. A Spanish neighbor, Robert Verrino, moved in two months ago to add a fresh level of sophisticated sportswear to the "Mode Grenelle." Typical and useful are his black-edged wool wrap kimono dresses with deep set-in sleeves at 2,500 francs.

• No. 39. Michel Klein, who together with Montana and Rykiel, can probably claim the heaviest traffic on the street, is very much the darling of Jardin des Modes and Cosmopolitan magazine readers. He also appeals to the young, successful, dynamic and moneyed French career women and to actresses like Isabelle Adjani. Klein combines style with a contemporary cut, full, ample, light and in movement that also fits every body. It is a first stop for the savvy figure that wants to stay in style. The current formula is a generous two-tone or tricolor boat-necked

cotton jersey tunic over brashly colored skirt or pants. The tunic is 615 francs; the pants 400 francs; the skirt 345 francs. He also has camelhair straight skirts at 620 francs; button-up sleeveless vests at 880 francs; striped or solid camel-color cardigans at 1,000 francs and roll-necks for a little less.

Just short of the Boulevard Raspail are two group boutiques.

• No. 38. Is Sarah Mill, a prêt-à-porter veteran and an expert in African art. She believes in a market for clothes the French call "ultra-portable," translatable as functional and restrained. Her bunch is certainly working out with current fast-selling seven-eighths coats lined in wool and made of a mock leather called "cuirissim" that is rain and snow resistant. Prices are from 1,000 to 1,700 francs. Various designers contribute to a useful permanent selection of party clothes in silk or taffeta, with items for the end-of-year party season just beginning to stack up.

By comparison with her neighbor, she is probably cheaper and less far out than Grenelle at No. 42.

• No. 42. Grenelle brings together such established names as Junko Shimada, Jean-Kenny Daumas, Catherine Mariel and Victoire-Diffusion. Color emphasis right now is on copper reds and black. This too is a dressy source with a choice of charming tuxedo suits in black or ivory by Junko Shimada and spacer jackets opening on pleated skirts 3,220 francs.

LES PARFUMS WORTH PARIS

Raffinée, inattendue,  
l'eau de toilette. Worth pour Homme.

## SAINT LAURENT

rive gauche



# PARIS

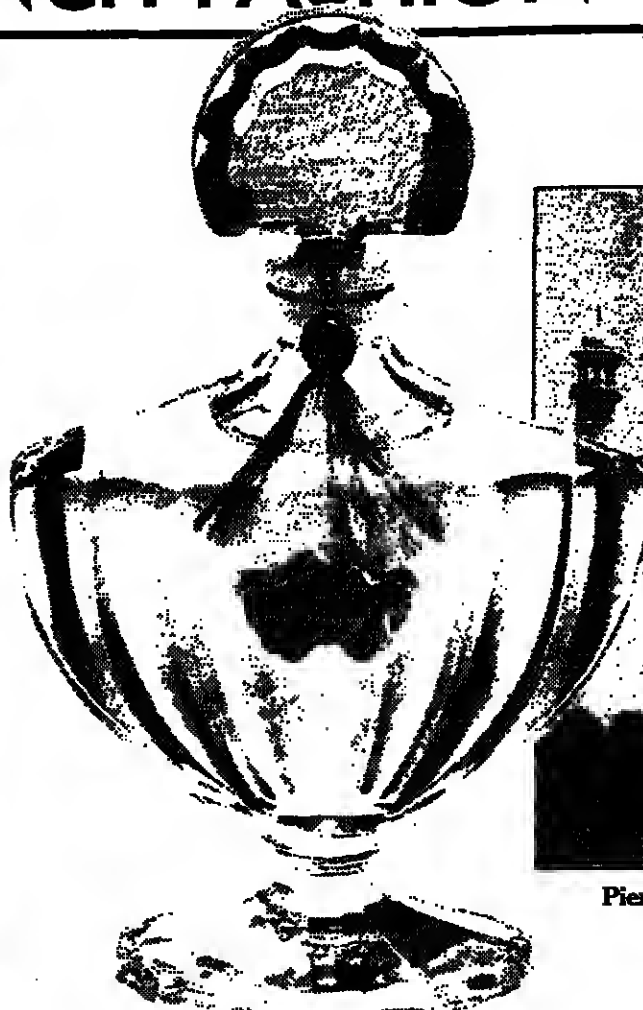
## ANGELO TARLAZZI

PARIS 67 faubourg Saint-Honoré - 74 rue des Saints-Pères  
TOKYO Imperial Tower

Women's shops: ■ 6 PLACE SAINT-SULPICE (6°) ■ 38 FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORÉ (8°)  
■ 12, 14 ROND-POINT DES CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES (8°) ■ 21 AV. VICTOR-HUGO (16°)  
Men's shops: ■ 38 FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORÉ (8°) ■ 12 PLACE SAINT-SULPICE (6°)



## FRENCH FASHION



Pierre-François-Pascal Guerlain made *Impériale* for the Empress Eugénie; his grandson, Jacques, created *Shalimar* for Mumtaz Mahal, the woman for whom the Taj Mahal was built.

## Guerlain Marks 155 Years of Making Fragrances, Most Created Out of Love for a Woman

By Leticia Jett  
PARIS — Jean-Paul Guerlain makes perfume for precisely the reason most women would like to

believe fragrance was created — out of passion. This year it was Jardins de Bagatelle, "for a very tall blonde who

loves tuberoses," Guerlain said. In 1979 it was Nahema, also for a blonde, "but she was cooler, more sophisticated... with a disturbing, haunting charm..." In 1969 it was Chamade, "for a woman in her 30s — a marvelous age for a woman." Specifically the woman he had in mind for this fragrance of rose, hyacinth, exotic fruits, lilac, jasmine, amber and vanilla was "dark, very beautiful, French."

Seven years before, Chant d'Arènes, a flowery fragrance that combined honeysuckle, gardenia, jasmine, vanilla, rose and serejas, was introduced. This one was for "a young girl, innocent, calm and sage." It was for his first wife, the mother of his son. He formulated Chant d'Arènes when he was just 18 years old.

As managing director of the 155-year-old house of Guerlain, Jean-Paul Guerlain, 46, is the fifth generation of the family to be involved in perfume. He was chosen by his grandfather to succeed him as "the nose," the person responsible for creating the next generation of fragrances on which the name of the world's oldest modern perfumery would again expand its repertoire and its reputation.

To make the fragrances, Guer-

lain himself selects the ingredients — traveling to India for sandalwood, Egypt for jasmine, North Africa for rose and orange blossom. These are combined with other essences and bottled in what is hoped will be an irresistible flacon (a necessity that is sometimes irksome to the perfumer, who is more interested in the liquid within than the vessel) to enhance the chemical reaction between a man and a woman. For as far as Guerlain is concerned, fragrance not only makes a woman "more attractive," but it can also elicit "a nearly sexual reaction."

At the very least, for whatever reasons, memories enveloped in fragrance can become lasting souvenirs, recalled each time a fragrance wafts through a room.

Fragrance goes far deeper than conscious thought and ideally perfume can be used to send unspoken messages. Of course, the world's great perfumers, through nature, science, packaging and promotion would like to help convey those sensuous secrets.

Though the Egyptians and the Romans anointed themselves with aromatic oils, the French raised what was a pleasant indulgence into an art. The development of

fragrance as an industry started in France in the 12th century under King Philip II and has continued to be centered here ever since. Just one example of the French love of fragrance is the legend that during the reign of Louis XVI, the court perfumer, who made attar of roses for his king, used two tons of blossoms, or about 100 million petals, to produce 16 ounces (less than half a liter) of pure rose oil.

Today science is an important part of the industry, but Guerlain is quick to point out that one "must not think we use chemicals to replace the essences, but rather we can use chemical processes to find and yield a fragrance from a natural source like the violet or the lilac, for example, which we were unable to do before."

It was Pierre-François-Pascal Guerlain, Jean-Paul's great-grandfather, who is considered the first great name in modern perfume. With training as a doctor and a chemist, he brought new skills to the profession.

His approach, still the guiding principle of the perfume house, was to personalize perfume. This idea of creating a fragrance for a specific personality or atmosphere was behind his *Impériale* for the Em-

press Eugénie, and in 1912, Jacques Guerlain's *L'Heure Bleue*, which was made to capture the essence of the Belle Époque. It was Jacques Guerlain again, in 1925, who made the perfume that is now as famous as the name Guerlain itself, *Shalimar*.

Like the other perfumes, *Shalimar* had a *raison d'être*; it was inspired by the love of Mumtaz Mahal, the woman for whom the Taj Mahal was built. *Shalimar* is described by the company as "warm, sensual and just a little provocative. It emphasizes the charm of the sensual, captivating brunette..."

Jean-Paul Guerlain wears *Vétiver*, introduced in 1959 and described in company publicity as perfect for the "refined, distinguished man, fully confident of his charms." One over doubts the latter whether watching the confident Guerlain in his austere office above the beauty institute's boutique on the Champs Élysées or in the comfortable, sun-drenched salon in his rambling home west of Paris. He, however, prefers to explain the genesis of *Vétiver* in much more rustic terms.

"It has the smell of the countryside where I live. I remember work-

ing outside next to an old gardener who was very neat and clean. All those smells — sweat, the gardener, the earth, smoke — that's *Vétiver*," he said.

Those scents mingle in the air outside his 19th-century mansion, another inheritance from his grandfather, Jacques, in some of the area's most chic horse country. And not surprisingly, horses are another Guerlain passion.

"There is no point linking with a designer. We have our own name," he said at the time.

This year the company is celebrating its 155th anniversary, and his cousin is not so sure. "You must never say you will never drink water from a well," Jean-Paul Guerlain said. "For the time being we are reflecting. I won't tell you we are against the idea."

In the meantime, the house of Guerlain will continue to produce a new fragrance at the rate of about one every five years. "That seems to be a necessity these days," Guerlain said. And next year, the company will re-enact a tradition by producing 5,000 one-ounce bottles of *Shalimar* in Baccarat crystal flacons, the way it was presented before mass production and mass consumption became part of even this most personal and passionate of professions.

Now fragrances have an even more pragmatic side benefit: Many of them are the major support of some of the world's most famous fashion houses. That trend began with Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel's No. 5, Jeanne Lanvin's *Airgè* and

Nina Ricci's *L'Air du Temps*, all favorites of Jean-Paul Guerlain.

But would the house of Guerlain consider joining its name and reputation with any other product of perhaps a well-known designer? On a promotional tour around the United States to mark the company's 150th anniversary, Robert Guerlain, marketing director, said unequivocally not.

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## Designers on Both Sides of the Atlantic Are Rediscovering Fabrics from Lyons

PARIS — Fashion's new emphasis on high-profile, fairy-tale opulence — fabrics that are richer, more elaborate and liberally luxurious — is good news for the top-drawer Lyonnais fabric manufacturers and confirmation of their hard-won renaissance in the international fashion world.

Once the undisputed realm of kings of couture fabric in the golden 1960s, Lyons sat back on its laurels and watched, seemingly mesmerized, while the Italians, many ironically Lyons-trained, lured the fashion world to their doorstep with a dazzling design repertoire of contemporary silk prints.

The troubles of the Lyonnais weavers were synonymous with those that beset the entire 80-billion-franc (about \$10-billion) French textile industry.

As the fourth-largest textile exporter in the world, after those in Germany, Italy and Japan, the industry has been working its way back. Last year's exports were up 10.6 percent, to almost 24 billion

francs, with 41 percent of total production exported, compared with 36 percent in 1978. But with last year's imports up 22 percent there is still a long way to go.

The efforts of the Lyonnais manufacturers, the showcase of the in-

dustry, may have begun to turn the trend.

In 1974, at the height of the slump, 15 optimistic Lyonnais firms joined together and presented a group fabric collection in Paris at the same time as the semiannual French ready-to-wear collections. Though it may seem an obvious move, in a land where going it alone is a national obsession and in an industry characterized by a maze of small factories and ateliers it was anything but.

Called *Première Vision*, literally "first look," the fair was just that — a presentation of the fabric trends

for the fashion season beyond the one being exhibited. At the fall/winter '74 ready-to-wear show held in the spring of '74, fabric styles for spring/summer '75 were previewed. This fall's show will present fabric trends for winter '84/85. The show, to be held at the Porte de Versailles from Oct. 15 to 17, will have 320 exhibitors, including 130 foreign firms, doquent testimony to the fair's success.

"During the end of the '60s and in the '70s, we had a mistaken perception of the needs of the stylish ready-to-wear designers like Cacharel and Hechter," said Bernard

Dupasquier, director of *Première Vision* and spokesman for the Lyonnais firms. "We didn't keep up with the 'locomotives' of couture like Mugler, Castiblanco and Montana. So they turned to the Italians for leadership and we lost them for 10 years."

A slick marketing operation, coupled with a startling design impact based on an updated and creative use of intricate weaving techniques and finishing expertise that have always been superior, have paid off. It has effected a reconciliation between Lyonnais weavers and couture designers — not only French couturiers like Saint Laurent, Givenchy, Chanel and Dior, but also U.S. designers — Bill Blass, Geoffrey Beene, Mary MacFadden, Gloria Sachs, Albert Nipon, Oscar de la Renta and Calvin Klein — with *Première Vision* in the role of marriage counselor.

Now they have recaptured the designers' attention, the Lyonnais plan to "keep it. This fall's theme for next fall's fashion collections include: silks in vibrant colors and a supple line of fine wool, camel's hair, cashmere, lama and mohair in a color range of rich beiges, winter whites, caramels and warm browns. All will be splashed audaciously against backgrounds of the art and architecture that inspired the fabric designers."

— JEAN RANFERTY

"Even through the worst years, our technological potential and capacity stayed intact," Mr. Dupasquier said. "Now new machines are capable of very sophisticated treatments — our famous finishing techniques can give an aspect of natural prewashed silk, for example, based on an inspiration of American textile artist Sheila Hicks."

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— JEAN RANFERTY

## Custom-made Accessories

(Continued From Page 10)

if the woman is wearing a marmoset suit."

A nightgown ranges in price from \$100 to \$250 and matching bra and panties cost from \$38 to \$78 at Sabina Rosa.

Poupée Cadolle's great-grandmother invented the brassiere in 1892 and the family has been perfecting it ever since. "The fashion now is a bra that makes it look as if you are not wearing a bra. Lots of women have been buying the cotton and synthetic jersey knit bras that are inexpensive and comfortable. Only they do not hold and they do not last, and a woman who has a heavy bust wants something with more support. Our bras last for years. I get orders from clients I have not seen for 15 years," she said. Her custom-made bras start at \$100, and take 15 days to make, during which there are two fittings. A full slip costs from \$125 to \$250.

Renard, 3 place du Palais National, 75007 Paris, Tel. 551-7787.  
Berliet, 26 rue Marbeuf, 75008 Paris, Tel. 359-5110.  
Lobby, 24 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris, Tel. 265-2445.  
Castelli, 27 rue Pont-Neuf, 75008 Paris, Tel. 359-55-64.  
Chichien-Itzi, 231 rue Saint-Honoré, 75001 Paris, Tel. 260-8016.  
Delrey, 47 rue du Four, 75006 Paris, Tel. 543-3777.  
Poullet, 63 avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris, Tel. 359-8878.  
Gely, 218 Boulevard Saint-Germain, 75006 Paris, Tel. 222-6335.  
Sabina Rosa, 71-73 rue des Saules, 75006 Paris, Tel. 543-8855.  
Cadolle, 14 rue Cambon, 75001 Paris, Tel. 260-9494.

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# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1983

Statistics Index  
Page 15

## WALL STREET WATCH

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

### A.H. Robins Stock Near 10-Year High Despite Its Dalkon Shield Problems

NEW YORK — Last week, 243 issues posted new highs for the last 52 weeks or longer on the New York Stock Exchange. Electric utilities were well represented, thanks to renewed buying of moderate-growth, interest-sensitive shares. International Business Machines, the pace-setter of the bull market, rose to records.

Also appearing on the records list were Bristol-Myers, recommended lately by several brokerage firms, and United Telecommunications, a stock that fits neatly into the telecommunications group, which is growing in popularity. There were stocks, too, that made the list without any specific new developments but that spelled out little stories of their own.

One was A.H. Robins Co., whose stock has been rising steadily because of steadily improved earnings. Shares of the Richmond, Virginia-based company hit \$29.375 last week, the highest price in 10 years. Robins closed Wednesday at \$28.625, unchanged from Tuesday.

Robins is a major ethical drug and consumer-products company. Its ethical pharmaceuticals range from drugs for coughs and colds to cardiovascular drugs and skeletal-muscle relaxants. Consumer items include the Robins line of cough preparations, Sergeant's pet-care products, Chap Stick lip balm and Caron fragrances.

The company is interesting on several counts. Despite its size and array of products, its stock receives no coverage by some major brokerage houses. And, in the past, even firms that followed the stock were often lacking in enthusiasm. In late 1979, when Robins's shares were selling at \$3.25, E.F. Hutton & Co. stated: "We retain our belief that at current levels the stock is fundamentally overvalued. Neutrality on these shares is still recommended."

Currently, Merrill Lynch carries a "neutral" rating on Robins for the long term. On an intermediate-term basis of up to one year, Merrill ranks the stock a notch higher, with an "O.K. to buy" opinion.

Pharmaceutical companies seem periodically to run into problems concerning their products. At the start of September, for example, Merck & Co. temporarily suspended overseas sales of its new measles-release form of an anti-rubella drug in response to reports of unexpected side effects to the medicine. That announcement produced a temporary reaction in Merck's stock, which tumbled \$4.625, to \$91.75, Sept. 1. Wednesday, Merck closed at \$100, down 25 cents, on the Big Board.

On this count, too, Robins deserves notice, for it has endured a long-running problem with a product — its Dalkon Shield intrauterine device — that is no longer on the market. The Dalkon Shield became the object of extensive litigation and expense for Robins and even today, as Standard & Poor's points out, "uncertainties remain as to the extent of charges" related to this litigation. What is certain, however, is that Robins's auditors issued a qualified opinion on the company's 1982 financial statements, subject to the outcome of this matter.

In last year's annual report, the company itself stated: "If 1982 had a dark side, it was the Dalkon Shield litigation. The number of uninsured cases continues to increase, and as these cases mature, any awards and expenses associated with their disposition will have to be paid by the company. We therefore expect this litigation to adversely impact earnings in each of the next several years."

Management added that "the shadow of the Dalkon Shield notwithstanding, we remain confident about the future of the company."

As of the end of 1982, according to S&P, Robins and its insurer had paid \$130 million in disposing of 5,100 claims charging injuries from use of the Dalkon Shield. About 3,300 cases and claims were still pending, many of which were not covered by insurance, the advisory service added. Meanwhile, company profits rose last year to \$1.98 a share from \$1.77 in 1981 and \$1.01 in 1980.

Two weeks ago, Robin Mosie Inc., a Houston-based firm, recommended purchase of Robins's stock and forecast "above-average earnings growth of 16 percent annually over the next five years." It estimates profits at \$2.43 a share for 1985 and at \$2.75 next year. These projections are in line with those at Merrill Lynch.

Finally, for armchair stock-market chartists, Robins holds interest. Its shares plunged from a high of \$40.75 in 1973 to \$8.125 the following year. Thereupon, the stock formed a long base within a narrow trading range until 1982. Such a "half-century pattern" is regarded by many technical analysts as forming a potentially favorable chart — provided that good news is forthcoming from a company to send the stock higher.

New York Times Service

## Rate Fears Push Down N.Y. Stocks

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The stock market after its worst drubbing in two months Tuesday, lost more ground Wednesday amid investor uncertainty about interest rates.

Airline stocks fell on traders' concerns that the Iran-Iraq war might curb oil supplies. But some computer issues attracted attention.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which plunged 19.51 Tuesday, fell another 3.49 to 1,239.65 despite a midday rally attempt. Tuesday's setback, coming after a weeklong 53.35-point surge to a record 1,284.65, was the worst since it dropped 20.23 Aug. 8.

Declines topped advances 1,048-542 among the 1,986 issues traded. Big Board volume slumped to 75.6 million shares from the 79.5 million traded Tuesday, indicating that the selling pressure was not severe.

"The market is being hurt badly by profit-taking," said Alfred Harris of Josephthal & Co., St. Louis, who noted that averages had hit records Monday. "Investors still are looking for improved earnings and a solid economy."

"Investors have been concentrating on interest rates and anything there are indications interest rates aren't going to go down the market will retreat," said John Grooms of U.S. Trust.

The bond market, which has set the pace for stocks, slumped for the second consecutive session amid concerns that the Federal Reserve would not ease credit. Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker Monday reiterated the board's determination to maintain its fight against inflation.

With federal funds rates, which banks charge one for overnight loans, rising again, speculation mounted that the Fed would report a large increase in the U.S. money supply Friday and bond prices slumped.

Alan Greenspan, a presidential adviser, said short-term rates should ease through 1984 but rates in general will trade in a broad range with no discernible pattern until the end of next year.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph, which plans to step up marketing of its small-office equipment, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 64 1/4.

LifeMark, which said it has been talking to companies considering a takeover of it, was the second most active, off 1/4 to 36 1/4. Gulf Oil, which plans to form a holding company, was third, off 1/4 to 45 1/4.

Texas Instruments climbed 3/4 to 122 1/4. Sources said the company has abandoned plans to introduce its 99-8 home computer this year. Coleco rose 1/4 to 30 1/4. Four large retailers said Coleco will ship them its new Adam computer Monday following several delays.

Rollm Corp. plunged 3/4 to 58 after Goldman Sachs removed the issue from its list of stocks recommended for purchase.



Some Datatronic products and Mats Gabriellson, its president.

## Sweden's Datatronic Readies Bid To Launch U.S. Software Invasion

STOCKHOLM — Datatronic, a distributor of Commodore computers in Sweden that has turned software company, plans to enter the U.S. market with its own word-processing and data-management programs in the next few weeks and will sell 20 percent of its shares to U.S. investors sometime after Jan. 1, 1984.

The company will point to its rapid sales and earnings growth and its experience developing software for the market in Sweden, which has one of the world's most "computer-dense" societies. Mats Gabriellson, Datatronic's 33-year-old president, is convinced that the company's future lies in the U.S. market. Once Datatronic is established there, it plans to develop and market programs, including those for sophisticated games, aimed at the low-priced end of the market, exclusively for users of Commodore home and personal computers.

"I hope to be a substantial factor in the software business in the U.S.," said Mr. Gabriellson, a graduate of Stockholm's prestigious Handelshögskolan business school who is not a computer engineer. Mr. Gabriellson predicts that "there will be five or six very big software companies in the U.S. [in a few years] and I hope to be one of them."

Datatronic is setting up a software-development company and a marketing unit in the United States and will move some of its key project managers there. It will offer a low-priced package of programs, including its Calc Result spreadsheet, the new Word Result text editor and its Base Result data base.

Datatronic's figures are impressive. Mr. Gabriellson recently raised his 1983 pretax profit forecast to 40.3 million kronor (about \$5.2 million) from 27 million kronor. First-half pretax earnings nearly tripled, to 14.9 million kronor, and sales

rose 228 percent, to nearly 152 million kronor. With the selection of an investment bank to float Datatronic's American Depository Receipts in its final stages and with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission looking on, Datatronic's president is understandably reluctant to make any earnings predictions for 1984. But he notes that the ADR issue is timed so that complete results for 1983 will be in before Datatronic ADRs are offered to U.S. investors.

(An ADR is a substitute certificate for a foreign company's stock held in trust by a U.S. bank, which issues receipts for the stock that are then traded on U.S. markets much like shares of domestic stock.)

Mr. Gabriellson says that several banks and brokerages eagerly came to him when he heard that Datatronic was interested in launching an ADR issue. But some analysts of Scandinavian shares in London are a little skeptical about computer-related shares generally and unfamiliar with Datatronic.

"Datatronic" asked Michael Willis Fleming of E.B. Savory Milin. "We have no opinion at this stage." But Mr. Fleming, a partner in the brokerage who admitted he was not a specialist in computer shares, said the market was a little worried about computer-related stocks after the widely publicized problems at Osborne, Texas Instruments, Atari and Apple in the United States.

An analyst at another well-known London trader in Scandinavian shares also said: "We haven't examined this company," but said that Datatronic could be "a sleeping beauty."

"I think that he has missed the boat," said an executive at a London-based office of a major U.S. brokerage house. "It will be a hell of a job getting

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

## Eastern Airlines And Attendants Avert a Strike

United Press International  
MIAMI — Eastern Airlines and its unionized flight attendants agreed on a new contract Wednesday. The announcement came 18 hours before a threatened strike that could have forced the financially troubled carrier to file for protection from creditors under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

Terms of the pact were not formally announced, but Mark Hunziker, a union spokesman, said the flight attendants won a 16.5-percent raise for 1983 that will be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1983, plus a 6-percent raise for 1984.

The flight attendants, who had worked without a contract for 19 months, had wanted a retroactive raise for 1982 but did not get it, he said.

"We also won on the Latin American routes and to us, that's job security," he said. When Eastern took over Braniff's Latin routes last year, it agreed to hire Latin American attendants on those flights, but the new pact reportedly calls for union members to take one-third of those slots.

Eastern has also agreed to pay \$3,000 to each of 200 union members who had bid on the Latin American routes but were prevented from getting the assignments by the Braniff-Eastern agreement, Mr. Hunziker said.

Patricia Fink, head of the Eastern branch of the Transport Workers Union, said she was "optimistic" that the union's 5,800 members at Eastern would accept the pact and formally end the 19-month dispute.

Eastern's chairman, Frank Borman, said he was "thrilled" that a pact had been reached to avert a strike that could have grounded the carrier's jets. "We are extremely happy that the company and the flight attendants have reached a tentative agreement," Mr. Borman said. "I think the settlement made here, coupled with what we have going forward, will insure the stability of Eastern Airlines."

The dollar ended the day in New York at 2.6162 Deutsche marks, up from Tuesday's 2.5995, and at 234.52 yen, up from 233.22.

## Rate Concerns Propel Dollar

United Press International  
NEW YORK — The dollar surged Wednesday in a buying spree sparked by international tensions and interest-rate concerns that caught much of the market by surprise. Gold prices dropped.

A Barclays Bank International dealer in London said, "Middle East tensions over oil supplies helped boost the dollar." But James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said, "There have been several factors this week that convinced the market may be it sold the dollar too quickly."

Signals from the Fed that interest rates will not go down against a backdrop of the Iran-Iraq situation, Lebanon and other international tensions produced a lot of short-covering, Mr. McGroarty said.

The dollar ended the day in New York at 2.6162 Deutsche marks, up from Tuesday's 2.5995, and at 234.52 yen, up from 233.22.

## Malaysian Banker Resigns Over Carrian Loan

United Press International  
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia

The chairman of Malaysia's largest bank has resigned and several directors are expected to step down as the result of a loan to Carrian Investments Ltd., the ailing Hong Kong property empire.

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Muhammad disclosed Tuesday at a news conference that the chairman of Bank Bumiputra has been replaced for his role in the government-owned bank's lending of \$739 million to Carrian.

The fortunes of Carrian and those of its chairman, George Tan, plummeted last year when property

values in the British colony declined amid uncertainty over Hong Kong's future once the lease on most of its territory expires in 1997.

"One has been replaced," Mr. Mahathir said, referring to Bumiputra's chairman, Kamal Ariffin, who was asked to resign last year.

Resignations from members of the board of Bumiputra and other senior officers concerned were formally submitted at the next board meeting, which will be held soon, the bank's chairman, Nawawi Mat Awin, said Wednesday.

The board of Bumiputra Malaysia Finance Ltd. will be restructured and expanded. These and other changes will be announced in due course, the statement said. It gave no further details.

Mr. Nawawi said that Bank Bumiputra was not hurt by the loans made to Carrian but that management was giving "the utmost priority" to recovering the money.

He said all loans extended by the bank's Hong Kong subsidiary were recorded and "there is no question of any loans missing or unaccounted for" — an apparent reference to a comment made by a Hong Kong prosecutor that almost half the loans made to Carrian had disappeared.

Mr. Mahathir said the loans to Mr. Tan were "unjustified." He accused five unidentified officers of accepting consultancy fees worth \$500,000 during the 1979-1981 period when the bank made large loans to Hong Kong property companies — an action Mr. Mahathir described as "morally wrong" although not illegal.

The prime minister said he estimated that only 25 percent to 30 percent of the Carrian loans could realistically be expected to be recovered now that Mr. Tan was being prosecuted by Hong Kong authorities and the value of the colony's currency had plunged sharply.

Tan's Hearing Postponed  
The criminal hearing for Mr. Tan and Bentley Ho, who have been charged with making false statements, was postponed Wednesday until Nov. 23, Reuters reported from Hong Kong.

Mr. Tan is free on bail. Mr. Ho, executive director of the group, reportedly faces an additional charge of false accounting.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 12, excluding bank service charges

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 12, excluding bank service charges													
	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	N	DK	SE	Fin	Den	Gr
American Express	2.33	4.39	12.13	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of America	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Montreal	2.4165	3.91	—	3.44	1.44	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of New York	1.2616	—	3.916	11.36	2.68	2.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Paris	1.2616	2.2774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Rome	1.2616	1.905	—	3.26	0.23	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Tokyo	1.2616	1.972	—	3.26	0.23	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Vienna	1.2616	1.972	—	3.26	0.23	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zurich	1.2616	1.972	—	3.26	0.23	0.41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of London	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hong Kong	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shanghai	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Canton	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hankow	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Tientsin	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Peking	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Nanking	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Soochow	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Hangzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Quzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Wenzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jiaxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Huzhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Taizhou	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Jinhua	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
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Bank of Zhoushan	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Ningbo	2.33	4.31	12.05	3.36	0.168	—	—	5.81	—	—	—	—	—
Bank of Shaoxing	2.33	4											







## VW Stresses Roots In U.S. Sales Push

Troubled Concern Seeks to Trade On Reputation of German Engineering

By Warren Brown

WASHINGTON Post Service  
NEWPORT, Rhode Island — The doorman at the Sheraton Hotel wanted to know the meaning of "Ausgezeichnet" — the German word emphasizing on the back windows of 54 new Volkswagens brought here for a 1984-model preview.

"I think it means 'excellent,'" one hotel guest responded. "No, it's closer to 'outstanding,'" said another. "Oh," the doorman said, and walked away, unimpressed.

If the doorman's response in the slogan and its symbolism is a fair sampling of the public's attitude, it could doom Volkswagen's efforts to regain prominence in the United States, where it once was the king of imports.

VW's West German automaker, which brought America the low-cost, durable Beetle, is in trouble. The company's share of the U.S. auto market — including domestically produced and imported VWs — is 1.8 percent. That's down from 6.7 percent in 1970, when VW filled its U.S. showrooms with imports only. Also, many of VW's on-loyal dealers are using Japanese cars to boost sales volume.

VW's 1984 products are solid performers, but they mostly are repeats of what began rolling off the company's assembly lines several years ago. Even VW officials concede that, in the United States, 1984 will be a "bridge year," a period to get through with the products they have until the 1985 model year, when VW will introduce a newer version of its Rabbit, already selling in West Germany as the Golf.

VW always has been reluctant to change body styles or tinker with gadgetry, a policy that served the company well in the days when the Beetle, with its distinctive shape and charming quirks, had no competition. But VW's continued refusal to play with sheet metal seems to be hurting the company today, largely because there are so many other cars that look like VWs and that can compete with VWs in performance and price, industry analysts say.

So, instead of showing off new body styles or talking about significantly different engines and suspension systems, VW this year is emphasizing its ethnic heritage and

corporate identity in a bid to increase sales.

The idea is to capitalize on what VW officials say is a strong U.S. belief that German engineering means superior quality.

"It's not a car," say the new VW ads. "It's a Volkswagen."

But it's a last-chance strategy, say some auto-industry analysts, and it may be too late.

"Volkswagens easily could have traded on that theme 10 years ago. But it's a fading image now. The quality image of Teutonic engineering essentially has been taken over by the Japanese," said J. David Tower, president of J.D. Power & Associates, an auto-market research firm based in Westlake Village, California.

Not so, said Noel Phillips, president of Volkswagen of America, VW's U.S. manufacturing and sales subsidiary. VW's emphasis on its German heritage "on balance is the strongest marketing platform that we can use in this marketplace," Mr. Phillips said.

But VW's target customers — young, well-educated, upwardly mobile Americans — have been taking their dollars elsewhere. The more affluent among them are buying Volvo, the best-selling European nameplate in the United States. Others have demonstrated a penchant for BMW and Mercedes-Benz.

And the vast majority of VW's target group, as indicated by the 22-percent share of the domestic market enjoyed by Japanese automakers, are buying Hondas, Mazdas, Datsuns and Toyotas.

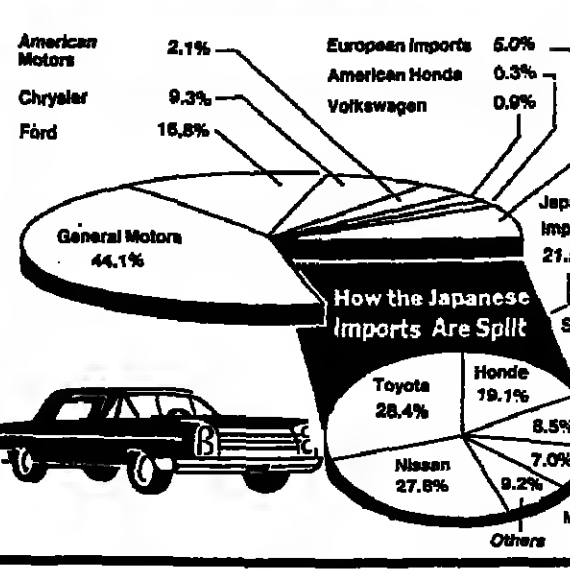
"VW has been sort of caught in a position where they're neither an economy-car company that can compete easily with something like the Beetle or the Rabbit, nor are they a luxury-car company that can compete effectively against products like Volvo. At the moment, Volkswagen is neither here nor there," Mr. Power said.

VW officials, including Mr. Phillips, grudgingly agree with some aspects of Mr. Power's analysis. Most of the criticism of VW's performance in the United States stems from the company's handling of the Rabbit, particularly the high-fuel-efficient Rabbit diesel, Mr. Phillips said.

The Rabbit, introduced in the United States in 1975 as the successor to the Beetle, "was the hottest-

## Dividing the '83 Model Year Auto Market

Share of new cars sold in the U.S. market for the model year ended Sept. 1983



The New York Times

selling car around for a while," said David Healy, auto analyst with New York-based Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. But he said VW stuck with the Rabbit too long, made too few visible changes, and insisted on charging a "premium price" for the car even though it was challenged by Japanese models.

The mistake VW made was to allow itself, in effect, to become regarded as "The Rabbit Company," Mr. Phillips said.

"It's the old story about having all of your eggs in one basket," he said. "It's a very dangerous situation to be in. And we, as a corporation, have suffered for one simple reason above all else in the last couple of years, and that is that we had a total emphasis, not only on the Rabbit, but on the Rabbit diesel."

"The diesel became an absolute obsession of everyone in the days when the gas crisis had everyone involved in economy motoring," said Mr. Phillips. "Oh, we put a big, big emphasis on the diesels. In fact, more than 50 percent of the Rabbits that were being sold were with diesel engines."

But, suddenly, one day, the market changed, and people weren't so much interested in economy motoring or diesels anymore. They weren't interested in anyone's diesels, it seemed. The diesel sales went down, and our corporate performance went down with it."

Now, VW is stressing its corporate identity, "the tradition of value, quality and consistency that Volkswagen stands for," Mr. Phillips said. And along with that, VW will stress "the fact that the company has a much better balance, a fine range of products," he said. "We particularly want to get across, as

best we can, that we are not a one-car company."

Domestically sold Rabbits, including the newer, high-performance, gasoline-powered GTI models, are produced at VW's plant in Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. The plant recently has been working one shift because of the dramatic decline of diesel Rabbit sales, down 63 percent so far this year from 1982 levels. Sales of gasoline-powered Rabbits, led by the GTI, have increased 29.3 percent this year.

VW's other major car lines include the mid-size Jetta and the luxury Quantum. Those cars sold poorly in 1983, largely because of price. For example, a 1.6-liter, diesel-powered, two-door Jetta sold for about \$8,490 this year. VW is knocking \$1,100 off that price to spur sales of comparably equipped 1984 models.

VW officials say their company cannot return to the days of the under-\$5,000 car, strongly indicating that, at least in the United States, the company will abandon its fight for the low-end market. "We don't build a \$4,800 car anymore because we just can't do it. It would be an error kind of a car. We could not make it a real Volkswagen at that price," said James Fuller, a VW vice president.

The low end will be left to the Japanese, to companies such as Isuzu and Suzuki, both of which have a tentative agreement with General Motors Corp. to ship in a total of 300,000 subcompact cars for the 1985 model year.

The Japanese also have poised themselves to grab those Americans shopping for cars with super fuel economy. Volkswagen, long the fuel-economy leader, traditionally got those people.

## U.S. Bank Meeting Ends On Mildly Hopeful Note

United Press International

HONOLULU — U.S. bankers ended their annual convention Wednesday amid cautiously optimistic economic forecasts for the next year.

Robert T. Parry, chief economist of Security Pacific National Bank in Los Angeles, told the American Bankers Association that "chances of a prolonged period of growth and relatively moderate inflation are pretty high."

Economic growth, he predicted, will likely settle down into the 4-5 percent range next year, following the robust 9.7 percent rate in the second quarter and the nearly 7 percent rate in the latest quarter.

"This relatively strong growth will enable unemployment rates to fall further, but they are not likely to fall below 8 percent," he said. The bank economist predicted that inflation would rise, but "will remain moderate," partly because of the large extent of excess factory capacity and continuing foreign and domestic competition among producers.

Interest rates, he said, "are not expected to change greatly." But, he said, "the trend could be downward through the next six to nine months."

Jerry L. Jordan, a former member of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, said that there was good reason to be concerned about inflation and interest rates given the huge federal budget deficit and the rapid growth in the U.S. money supply.

"There are still good reasons for thinking that the rates of inflation and level of interest rates recorded in 1980 will not be exceeded any time in the next few years."

But he cautioned that "deficits do matter" and that "the prospect of large deficits in the federal budget for many years into the future and uncertainty about the implications for interest rates are factors one cannot avoid when thinking about the outlook for the U.S. economy for the next few years."

Mr. Jordan, who is now a professor at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque, also said the Federal Reserve has adopted "very rapid monetary growth targets for all of 1983 and their rationalizations as to why it will not be inflationary are not convincing."

Should strong monetary and fiscal stimulus continue through this year and most of next year, he warned that inflation could begin to rise rapidly by late next year and "make another recession inevitable, probably in 1985."

Wall Street economist David M. Jones said the economy is "at a critical crossroads."

The near-term future, he said, is brightened by a stronger-than-expected economic recovery and the expectation that inflationary pressures are likely to remain moderate. He predicted little change in interest rates through the rest of this year and "a moderate decline" in rates early next year.

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		Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

## Datatronic Set to Enter U.S. Market

(Continued From Page 15)

him out on the U.S. market." The analyst said that there are "hundreds of other specialized software companies cropping up in the U.S."

The best that Datatronic could hope for is a boost in U.S. home-computer sales around Christmas to lift some of the general gloom about the sector on the U.S. stock markets, the analyst maintained.

Mr. Gabrielson maintained that Datatronic is not like the other software houses with which it would be competing. "The creative part with us is about 60 software people," he said. "There are few software houses who have so many guys in the microcomputer field."

Mr. Gabrielson thinks that "user friendliness" is the key to selling software to a mass market consisting almost entirely of laymen. "When you are buying the software piece, all you have to know is one and one equals two. When you learn more, the software will upgrade itself," he said when asked how future Datatronic products would be designed. Mr. Gabrielson said it would mostly involve making systems that teach people to use them and are adaptable to a user's educational level. "The education part will be 90 percent tomorrow, today it is around 10 percent," he predicted.

He also believes that the company's exclusive focus on Commodore's PET, Vic-20 and Vic-64 computers won't change. "There is a lot of room for an independent software maker if you do it well on one machine," Mr. Gabrielson said.

In Sweden, Mr. Gabrielson's plans to shift the center of Datatronic's operation to the United States have stirred controversy because the company is portrayed as trying to escape from a planned system of "wage-earner" funds to be managed by union-dominated boards. The five regional wage-earner funds proposed by Sweden's Social Democratic government would buy shares in Swedish businesses with the proceeds from a levy on business profits and wages.

Mr. Gabrielson did not deny that wage-earner funds, which will probably be started in early 1984, have speeded his plan to move into the U.S. market, but he stresses the scheme wasn't decisive. "This is only tax planning," he said.

## Shares of Tribune Co.

United Press International  
NEW YORK — Stock of Tribune Co., parent of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, began trading Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$27.75 a share, \$1 above the initial offering price.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF Dart Industries Inc.

4 3/4 % Subordinated Debentures due August 15, 1987

Exchangeable on and after September 1, 1973

for common stock of

Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company

Redemption Date: November 14, 1983

Exchange Right Expires: November 14, 1983

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the holders of the 4 3/4 % Subordinated Debentures due August 15, 1987 (the "Debentures") of Dart Industries Inc. (the "Company") exchangeable on and after September 1, 1973 for common stock of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company that, pursuant to the provisions of the indenture dated as of August 16, 1972 (the "Indenture") between the Company and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, the Company has elected to redeem the outstanding Debentures on November 14, 1983 (the "Redemption Date") at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest from August 15, 1983 to the Redemption Date in the amount of \$12.01 for each \$10.00 principal amount. Payment of the redemption price and accrued interest, which will aggregate \$1,012.01 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures, will be made on or after the Redemption Date upon presentation and surrender of the Debentures together with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the Redemption Date at the offices of any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents set forth below.

The Debentures will no longer be outstanding after the date fixed for redemption. The redemption price will become due and payable upon each Debenture on the Redemption Date and interest thereon shall cease to accrue on and after the Redemption Date.

### ALTERNATIVE TO REDEMPTION

Holders of Debentures have the right on or before the close of business on November 14, 1983, to exchange the Debentures for common stock of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (the "Common Stock").

The Debentures may be exchanged for Common Stock at the rate of 10.10 shares for each \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures. In order to effect this exchange, a Debenture holder should complete, sign and surrender to any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents either the NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE or the Debenture or a similar notice together with the Debenture to be exchanged. A holder who surrenders Debentures for exchange will receive a certificate for the full number of whole shares to which he is entitled. No fractional shares of Common Stock will be issued upon exchange of any Debentures, but in lieu thereof the Company will pay in United States dollars an amount equal to the market value of such fractional shares computed on the basis of the closing price of the Common Stock on the New York Stock Exchange on the last business day before the date of exchange. If more than one Debenture shall be delivered for exchange at one time by the same holder, the number of full shares which shall be issuable or deliverable upon exchange shall be computed on the basis of the aggregate principal amount of Debentures so delivered. The exchange will be deemed to have been effected immediately prior to the close of business on the date on which the Paying and Exchange Agents receive such NOTICE OF ELECTION TO EXCHANGE or similar notice and the Debentures surrendered for exchange. Upon exchange of Debentures no payment or adjustment will be made for interest accrued thereon or on account of any cash dividends on the Common Stock delivered upon such exchange. Debentures delivered for exchange must be accompanied by all interest coupons maturing on and after August 15, 1984.

The closing price of the Common Stock on October 6, 1983, as reported in the Composite Tape for New York Stock Exchange-Listed Stocks, was \$89.13 per share. At such price, the holder of \$1,000 principal amount of Debentures would receive upon exchange shares of Common Stock and cash for the fractional interest having an aggregate value of \$90.16. However, such value is subject to change depending on changes in the market value of the Common Stock.

SO LONG AS THE MARKET PRICE OF THE COMMON STOCK DOES NOT EXCEED \$100.19 PER SHARE, HOLDERS OF DEBENTURES UPON EXCHANGE WILL RECEIVE COMMON STOCK AND CASH IN LIEU OF ANY FRACTIONAL SHARE HAVING AN AGGREGATE MARKET VALUE OF LESS THAN THE CASH WHICH THEY WOULD RECEIVE UPON REDEMPTION.

Delivery of Debentures to any one of the Paying and Exchange Agents after the close of business on November 14, 1983, regardless of instructions in any notice, will result in payment of the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount of the Debentures together with accrued interest to November 14, 1983.

### PAYING AND EXCHANGE AGENTS

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DART INDUSTRIES INC.

Dated: October 13, 1983







## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Turner's Broadcasting System Buys Competing Headline News Service

ATLANTA (UPI) — Ted Turner's broadcasting system announced Tuesday that Satellite News Channel, a headline service, had been purchased by Mr. Turner's Cable News Network for \$25 million.

Satellite News Channel, a joint venture of Westinghouse Electric Corp. and American Broadcasting Company, has been competing with Mr. Turner's CNN Headline News. Both the network and the Satellite News Channel offer 24-hour news coverage.

The purchase was made in a joint announcement by ABC Video Enterprises, Inc., and Westinghouse Broadcasting & Cable, Inc. "We will cash out \$12.5 million in cash for our share in the venture," it added.

Satellite News Channel "will discontinue operations, and either Cable News Network or CNN Headline News will be offered to cable television for the duration of the contract they have with SNC."

Satellite News Channel and the Turner operation have been losing money. SNC Headline News is expected to lose about \$10 million this year and Cable News Network is expected to lose about \$50 million.



Ted Turner

**West German Wholesale Prices Up**

WESTBADEN, West Germany (Reuters) — West German wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent in September after a 0.8 percent rise in August, the government said Wednesday.

September wholesale prices were 0.9 percent higher than they were in the same month of 1982, after a year-to-year rise of 0.2 percent in August.

**Edine Sells 50% Stake in Gammon**

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Jardine, Matheson & Co. said it agreed to a 50-percent stake in its engineering and construction subsidiary, Gammon (Hong Kong) Ltd., to Trafalgar House of Britain.

A completion of the agreement later this year, Gammon will become a joint venture of Jardine and Trafalgar's international construction division, Cementation Jardine said.

The company said the sale price will depend on an audit of Gammon's situation as of Sept. 30, 1983.

**Mediabanca Plans Share Exchange**

SEAN (Reuters) — Mediabanca announced Wednesday that it has agreed to a 1-for-5 share exchange offer to existing shareholders and holders of Mediabanca 14-percent, six-year convertible bonds, raising \$1.7 billion (1,700 million francs) from 136 billion francs.

Shareholders will be asked to approve the issue at a meeting Oct. 28. Mediabanca annual report for the year ended June 30 also said shareholders will be asked to authorize a three-year extension, until mid-1990, of the period permitted for making a 360-billion-franc bond issue.

Mediabanca earlier said profit for the year rose to 75.1 billion francs from 68.5 billion the previous year and declared a dividend of 1,400 francs, up from 1,300 the previous year.

**Australia Assails EC on Sugar Accord**

MELBORNE, Australia (AP) — The Australian government says the European Community would have to demonstrate greater flexibility if a new sugar accord is to be reached on world sugar prices.

Australia and other sugar-producing nations that signed an earlier accord to stabilize world sugar prices are seeking a new accord that would include the European Community.

Officialdom contend the old agreement failed largely because of the Community's refusal to restrain subsidized production and exports of its member nations. Fair prices "can only be achieved if the new accord places effective limits on the capacity of other sugar producers to dump the world market," Australia's deputy prime minister, Lionel Murphy, said Tuesday.

**Exco Seeks to Acquire Stockbroker**

LONDON (Reuters) — Exco International, the British money broking services group, is continuing discussions with two or three stockbrokers in an effort to acquire a stake in them, Financial Director John Irvine said Wednesday.

Irvine said that Exco continues to be more interested in an equity stake rather than a government gift-edged broker but declined to name companies.

Industry analysts say Exco would like to acquire stockbroking interests in London and New York and have mentioned London broker Mackenzie & Co. as a possible target. They said that such an agreement would complement Exco's 75-percent holding in L.W. Carr, a Hong Kong-based stockbroker.

**Wigmore's Bid for BHP Falls Far Short**

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Robert Holmes & Narney, a supplier of earthmoving equipment that is one-half owned by BHP, valued at 1.6 billion Australian dollars (\$1.6 billion).

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## Bache Manager Accused In \$5-Million N.Y. Theft

By Michael Blumstein  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A manager in the stock dividend department of Prudential-Bache Securities has been charged in connection with the theft of more than \$5 million from the investment firm, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said.

The reported theft, in which three other men were also arrested Tuesday, involved the transfer of funds from Prudential-Bache to bank accounts controlled by those who were arrested, the FBI said.

The FBI said its two-week-old investigation would continue, with further arrests possible. The losses at Prudential-Bache, one of the largest U.S. brokerage firms and a subsidiary of Prudential Insurance Co., could total \$15 million and date back 18 months, a source close to the investigation said.

Peter Costello, a spokesman for Prudential-Bache, said one of the stolen money came from customer accounts and that the losses were covered by an insurance policy with Aetna Life & Casualty Co.

The FBI said that since January John Elfer, a section manager in the stock dividend department, authorized the payment of 60 checks totaling about \$5 million to five corporate accounts at Bank Leumi Trust Co. The stock dividend department distributes dividends paid on shares that the company is holding for either its customers or its own accounts.

None of the five corporations did business with Prudential-Bache, Joseph A. Valiquette, an FBI spokesman, said. The three others charged with Mr. Elfer withdrew money from the Bank Leumi accounts, with some of the money winding up in the Ramapo Bank in Wayne, New Jersey, Mr. Valiquette said.

The Federal Trade Commission had ordered Kaiser Aluminum to divest itself of the plants, located at Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania, and Gary, Indiana.

The Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said Wednesday it is looking for buyers of two refractory plants in Pennsylvania and Indiana. Refractories are heat-resistant materials used in a variety of heavy industrial processes.

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## Peugeot Gains Partial Backing For Staff Cuts

Reuters

PARIS — France's labor minister, Jack Ralite, has approved early retirements for 4,635 workers at Automobiles Peugeot and its Talbot subsidiary but has rejected a request for permission to lay off 2,905 employees at Talbot's Poissy plant, the ministry announced Wednesday.

Government sources, however, said rejection of the layoff plan may be reconsidered if Talbot comes up with a "satisfactory social program" aimed at retraining furloughed workers.

Peugeot's announcement in July that it planned to cut almost 10 percent of the work force at the two companies has been strongly criticized by trade unions.

The Labor Ministry said the early retirements were necessary because of overemployment at the two companies, but it added that because the Talbot layoffs are of national importance the government intended to obtain from Peugeot clear commitments for the future of the Poissy plant.

Automobiles Peugeot, a division of Peugeot, lost 1.29 billion francs (\$163.3 million) in 1982 after a 2.13-billion loss in 1981.

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## TI Says It Will Not Introduce New Home Computer in 1983

By N.R. Kleinfeld  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Texas Instruments Inc. has announced that, contrary to expectations, it will not introduce a new home computer this year.

The announcement Tuesday gave rise to conjecture that the company may be significantly scaling back its home computer program or even preparing to bow out of the market. Deep price cuts and a flood of products have made the home computer business hazardous for many manufacturers.

Other analysts suggested that the company may be waiting for International Business Machines Corp. to introduce its eagerly awaited personal computer, called the Peano, so that Texas Instruments can make its machine compatible with it.

"A decision has been made that for the balance of this year, which carries through the peak Christmas season, there will not be an introduction of a new home computer console," said Norman Neureiter, a company spokesman, in response to an inquiry. "We've decided we will concentrate our efforts on the 99/4a this year."

Sales of Texas Instruments' current home computer, the 99/4a, have been far more sluggish than the company had anticipated. It reported a second-quarter loss of

\$119.2 million, which it attributed to a sudden plunge in sales of home computers and software.

In June, after the company announced it would have a loss for the second quarter, its stock fell by more than \$50 in two days, to \$107. It has been selling for around \$120 recently.

Texas Instruments had been widely expected to introduce a more powerful and more expensive machine, known as the 99/8 and code-named the "Armadillo," at the Consumer Electronics Show in June. Though it was shown to some select customers, it was not displayed publicly and the company has never announced any plans for the computer.

The company, however, said Wednesday that it is not introducing a new home computer this year because such a machine never existed in the first place. The Associated Press reported from Dallas.

Mr. Ginski said it was possible that Texas Instruments may drop out of the home computer business but still continue to compete in the educational market.

"Considering that it's Oct. 11, it would be a little late to introduce a product anyway," said Stuart Johnson, an analyst at Wertheim & Co. "It would tend to get in the way of other products. This shouldn't affect the company's finances. The question is whether the existing inventory of the 99/4a is going to be sold out."

Wholesale Prices Rise in Italy

ROME — Italian wholesale prices rose 0.8 percent in August after a 0.7-percent rise in July, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday. The institute said wholesale prices were 8.7 percent higher in August than they were 12 months earlier.

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### HEAD, PERSONNEL & ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Education: University Degree in Accounting, Business or Public Administration or Personnel Management.  
Age: 35-50.  
Experience: Minimum of ten years experience, of which at least five should be in positions directly related to the oil industry, and three in high-level administrative positions. Previous experience in supervising budgeting and accounting, manpower planning, recruitment and personnel administration as well as administration of staff training and development programmes. Fluent command of written and spoken English essential.

### HEAD, PUBLIC INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Education:







SPORTS

Morgan, Maddox Power Phillies Past Orioles, 2-1

Joe Morgan, Phillies' star shortstop, was the hero in the Phillies' 2-1 victory over the Baltimore Orioles in Game 1 of the National League Championship Series. Morgan hit a home run in the first inning and a double in the fifth, driving in the winning run. He also pitched a scoreless eighth inning. The Phillies' victory was a surprise, as they were considered underdogs against the Orioles, who were the defending World Series champions.

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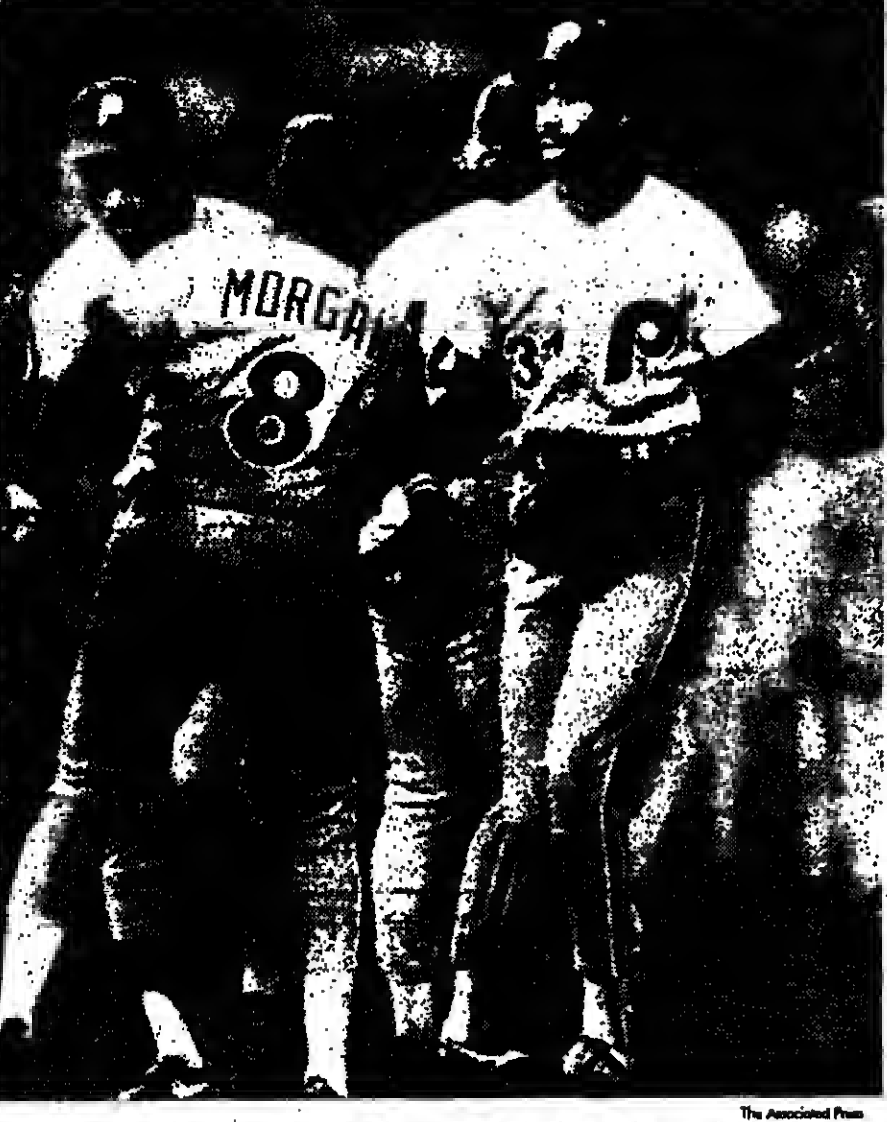
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Sixto Lezcano climbed the right field fence only to watch Jim Dwyer's homer in the first-inning land in the bleachers.



Morgan and Garry Maddox, right, swapped congratulations after the Phillies' victory.

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U.S. Officials Doubt That Soviet Union Will Boycott Games

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Huddle Leads England Past Hungary

England's national football team, known as the Huddersfield team, defeated Hungary in a friendly match. The match was played at the Huddersfield stadium and was a significant victory for England. The Huddersfield team played a strong game, with several goals scored in the first half. The Hungary team was unable to match the Huddersfield team's performance and was defeated.

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A Nets Waive Richardson Continuing Use of Drugs

The New York Nets have waived the services of player Richardson. The Nets have decided that Richardson's use of drugs is a continuing problem and that they cannot continue to support him. Richardson has been a valuable player for the Nets, but his drug use has become a major concern for the team's management. The Nets have decided to waive his services and hope that he will be able to return to the game without the use of drugs.

NHL Standings

Team	W	L	T	pts
NY Rangers	10	4	2	22
Philadelphia	9	5	2	20
NY Jets	8	6	2	18
New Jersey	7	7	2	16
Pittsburgh	6	8	2	14
Washington	5	9	2	12
Los Angeles	4	10	2	10
Edmonton	3	11	2	8
Vancouver	2	12	2	6
Calgary	1	13	2	4
Winnipeg	0	14	2	2
Los Angeles	0	15	2	0

Transition

The transition from the Soviet Union to the United States is a complex process. It involves many different factors, including politics, economics, and culture. The transition is not a simple one and will take a long time to complete. The United States is currently in the process of helping the Soviet Union with the transition, but there are many challenges ahead. The transition is a major event in world history and will have a significant impact on the future of the world.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Flying Unfriendly Skies

WASHINGTON—I have this hot line to a "crisis center." Every Monday morning I call up a guy and ask him, "What's the crisis of the week?" and for \$25 he tells me.

This week I called him and he said, "The 'big C' is the airline crisis. It could be a Mount St. Helens."

"What happened?" I asked him. "The thing that started it all was the big boys in aviation wanted the airlines deregulated because they claimed they weren't making enough money. So the administration deregulated the friendly skies of the United States and opened them to the market-place."

"Free competition is what this country thrives on," I said. "The only problem was that after they got deregulated, all the big boys wanted to fly the same routes. A company that used to fly to Charlotte, North Carolina, decided to fly to London instead. Every major company put on flights to Hawaii and canceled flights to middle America. Instead of going to Missouri, Montana, one airline started a daily service to Tokyo."

"With all the competition for the major cities, the airlines got into a price war. First they cut their fares—then they offered you a free seat for your wife. Then they advertised you could take all your children with you. And finally, during the recession, they let you take all the people that you had met in a bar. There wasn't an empty seat on the plane, but there was only one paying passenger."

"To make things worse, the little guys started taking on the big boys and price-cut the hell out of them. The little guys were nonunion, no-frill companies who offered you nothing but a seat. But for \$39 you could fly from New York to Los Angeles with a lawyer in Newfoundland."

"I guess the free market was really working."

"It was for the little guys, but the big boys were going nuts. They

came up with new sales gimmicks. If you flew a certain number of miles on their airline, they would upgrade you from tourist to first class. If you flew 15,000 miles they would let you sit in the co-pilot's seat. If you flew 100,000 miles they made you president of the company. Most of the people now running a losing airline came up through the ranks from the 'frequent flier' plan."

"To make things worse, the big boys guessed wrong on what planes they would need for their companies. Some ordered planes that were too big—others ordered planes that were too small. When they had too many planes in mothballs, they had to sell a lot of them to the little guys who were putting them out of business. Of course it wasn't their fault. One of the major airline executives was walking through his terminal at Kennedy Airport and it was jammed with people. He immediately ordered six new 747s. What he didn't realize, until later, was that all the people there were from Central America, waiting for their grandmothers to get off the plane."

"That was an honest mistake," I said.

"To make things worse, the big boys, to protect themselves from their stockholders, invested their cash flow in other businesses, such as hotels, fast-food franchises and natural gas. Since they were making money in these businesses, the stockholders started demanding they spin off the airline part of their business."

"Everyone made mistakes. Eastern Airlines thought it could get healthy by having Frank Borman do their TV commercials. He was very credible but he didn't sell any tickets."

"Why didn't they scrub the advertising campaign?"

"What advertising executive is going to tell the chairman of the board of Eastern Airlines he can no longer do the company's commercials?"

"What a mess," I said. "I guess the big boys are sorry they ever asked for deregulation for the airlines. Are they going to go back and lobby for airline regulation again?"

"That's their only chance. Most of them have decided free air competition is for the birds."

## Yves Montand, French Left at Odds

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS—On stage, Yves Montand offers audiences the extraordinary gift of a man at ease with himself. The voice is passion restrained, as relaxed as a walk in the sun.

The heat, the temper, the hard edges come elsewhere. In the last few months they have been part of the singer and actor's emergence at age 62 as a different kind of political player in France. He has said enough since midsummer to be attacked in *L'Espresso*, the Soviet government newspaper, and for a public opinion survey group to announce last week that 55 percent of the French believe that what Montand, the showman, thinks about politics is more important than what the country's professionals say.

He has said so much, in fact, that *Le Matin*, the Paris newspaper with the most direct ties to the Socialist government, wrote, "That's enough, Monsieur Montand! Too much is too much, Monsieur Montand." The Communist Party called him a turncoat and found what it insisted was an African proverb to deal with his case: "The higher a monkey climbs the tree, the more he shows his bottom." There was more: The party dragged out Montand's older brother, Julien, an employee of a branch of a Communist-led labor union, to say that Yves never worked much as a kid, liked to give a more "diversified" picture of his youth in poverty than reality would allow, and has taken on the "false vocation of somebody who thinks he can talk about everything with total self-assurance."

Once a working-class, leftist hero, the entertainer has become a problematical figure for some of his old friends.

Highly compressed, what Montand has been saying is that the Soviet Union is a brutal and aggrandizing state, that many people in the West refuse to understand this or to defend themselves against it, that French intervention in Chad was necessary but came too late, that the leadership of the French Communist Party is full of people who have been around since the time of Stalin and Beria, and that the



"You've got to continue to get indignant."

non-Socialist governments of France since de Gaulle knew something about running the economy that the current Socialist government does not. The French left has recently tried, wrongly, he said, to brand a few rightist extremists as fascists and was bogged down in a sentimental "more dangerous than Stalinist leaders."

Samples from a conversation last week in his living room:

"People today only consider two solutions in dealing with the Soviets. That's not the solution. It's the firmness and solidarity of the democratic countries. I very much fear that the American struggle against Soviet expansionism is just a gadget, a gimmick."

"The United States, with everything that doesn't work in it—the problems of the blacks, the Puerto Ricans, the prisons, the corruption and on and on—is the last rampart of democracy."

The greatest hypocrisy of the left here is to continually hide its own failures by accusing others of having been the cause."

"It's a very strange place in-

been deep. In the 1950s, Montand was close to the Communist Party, a signer of its petitions and an entertainer so welcome in Prague and Moscow that, as editorialists here often remind him, he met with Nikita S. Khrushchev. The party's influence on him, he acknowledges now, was so strong that he dropped songs from his repertoire because "it didn't like them. He became what he described this spring as a 'reverse bigot,' the equivalent of a Khomani-ite, yes, it was the same thing."

The turnaround began in 1956. If his politics changed fully 25 years ago, the difference now is that Montand says he no longer is paying attention to all those people on the left who told him that speaking too frankly meant he was helping the right, the people for whom he had always felt so much contempt.

"It's like this," he says, hunting for explanation. "I was always against intolerance, injustice and humiliation. That hasn't changed a bit. But for a long time people didn't say certain things they knew. You couldn't go over the line. It all appears so clear to me now that I say, 'No, I'm sorry, here's the truth.'"

The problem with French political life and its reaction to his feelings, he goes on, is that it still thinks in 1930s terms: Everything is divided into a left-right equation. "That's old-fashioned and exhausting. All this right or left stuff. But there are just obvious things that need to be said."

The entertainer, who has a film coming out this month and plans to tour Europe next year with his *one-man show*, insists he is not going to become a politician. But he may break his political rule of the last 10 or 15 years of refusing to give his support to a single political figure. It will probably not be François Mitterrand, Montand respects 90 percent of the president's foreign policy ("clear and courageous," he says), but he cannot accept his alliance with Georges Marchais of the French Communist Party.

All his life, he said recently, "I simply looked to do the things I thought were right. Now, age is here. To right it, you've got to continue to get indignant."

The change over the years has

## PEOPLE

## 2 Japanese Scale Test

Two Japanese climbers have scaled the tough southwest face of Mount Everest, overtaking an American team also trying to reach the summit of the world's highest peak, a West German climber said in Katmandu. Haruki Kawamura, 36, and Shoshi Suzuki, 30, made their conquest Saturday through a route that has been climbed only once, by a British team in 1975, said Herman Wirth, head of the German Volunteers in Nepal. Kawamura became the second man to climb the three highest mountains in the world, equalling a record of the Italian alpinist Reinhold Messner. A Sherpa guide who accompanied the Japanese was reported missing. Wirth said, however, the southwest face was not exposed to the winds as the west ridge route being attempted by an American expedition, which began its climb Aug. 24, 12 days ahead of the Japanese. Four American climbers, including two women and two men, will make their second attempt on the peak of the 29,028-foot mountain Thursday. Their first try was foiled by strong jet-streams lashing the peak.

They said they were the steering and drive the truck's wheels sawed north by land.

Rolls-Royce firm had boy, 18, from high apprenticeship at Renault, because they said high-

cut, with four-inch (100) long spikes tipped with could poke out co-

Mortiboy's job had threatened when he show work wearing 18 safety collar chains a studied just steel axles and a stud in the company said. "I mix-ple all the time in crowd-club," said Mortiboy, have never injured anyone.

Cesar Pelli, an architect the 75-story limestone and spire he has been con- build near downtown had to a steel tower built by named Eiffel. But some want to stop the project would be the tallest str-town and will cost an estima-million, and have dubbed Awful Tower. Pelli, 56, a Argentina whose offices are in New Haven, Conn, signed the American Emb Tokyo and the glass-enclos-ter Garden at Niagara Fal White River Park. Comi- contracted Pelli to put up the er, and officials say only a money can stop it.

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